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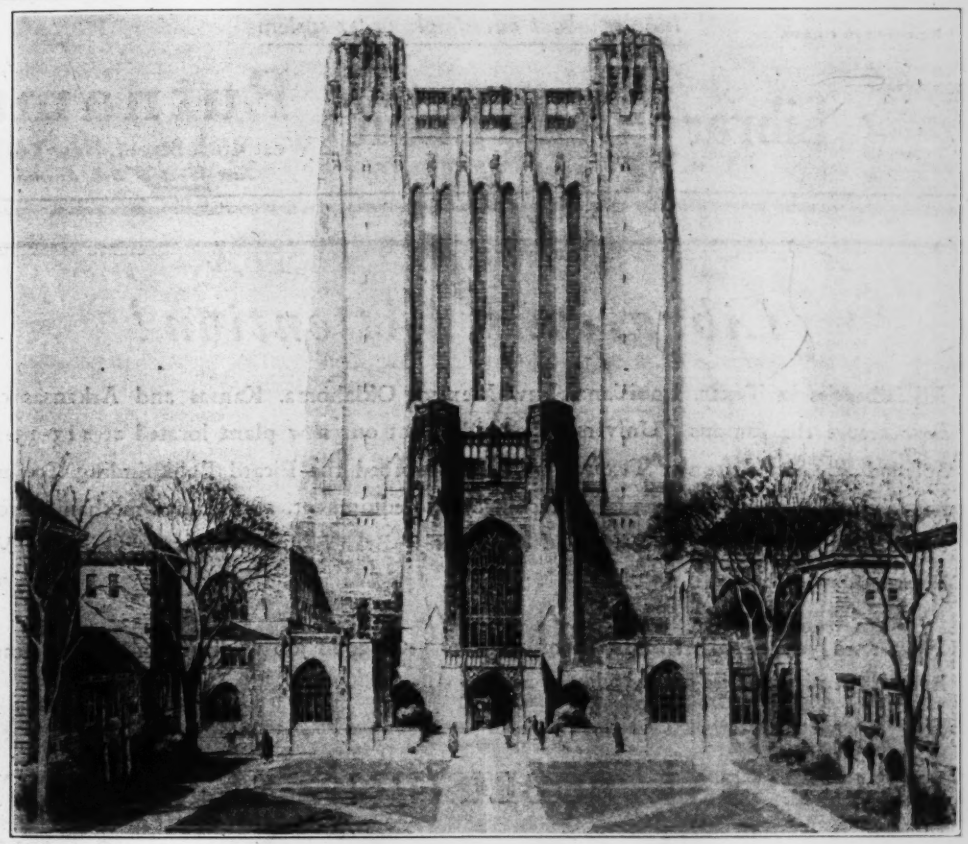

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1926

# Immediate Co-operation for Bibliographical Results

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON

THIS paper* takes its text from the two which precede.

These two papers deal with three concrete enterprises for bibliographical co-operation. They happen to be illustrations of three main types of bibliographical service, the finding list of books, the catalog of works and editions, and the guide to selected or best books. They at the same time illustrate the three typical degrees of fulness, short title, full title with notes, and abstracts.

The standpoint of this paper is that of the co-operators in these three undertakings, the American Historical Association, the American Bibliographical Society, and the American Library Association. Those present represent all three associations. The speaker was for some years chairman of the A. H. A. committee, is now Chairman of the Bibliographical Committee of the A. L. A., and speaks today as member and councilor of the American Bibliographical Society.

What will be said is an attempt to indicate from the experience of these associations in co-operative bibliographical work what the next step should be.

Early in the career of the American Bibliographical Society, there was a brisk discussion of its field and a distinction was drawn between pure bibliography on the one hand and applied on the other. Pure bibliography has to do with the abstract work or edition, applied with concrete copies. Trade lists and library catalogs are the typical applied bibliography. Pure bibliography may stress the form of the editions like Sabin or the literary content of the work like Adams, but in every case, it faces the species not the individual. The A. L. A. has from the beginning been occupied with its own proper field of applied bibliography, to which union catalogs belong, but not without excursions into the other fields. In 1876, before the Bibliographical Society was, it undertook, besides its strictly applied work of standardizing rules for library catalogs, one great enterprise in pure bibliography, the Poole index, and it proposed another, a catalog of universal literature.

The American Bibliographical Society on the other hand has become more and more recognized as a learned society and is, I believe, now regarded as qualified for entrance into the American Council of Learned Societies.

The American Historical Association has operated in both fields. It has produced many distinct works in pure bibliography and a typical work in applied bibliography in its union catalog of collections on European history. It has as a rule had a bibliographical committee with membership interlocking with other associations.

The three associations have therefore a predisposition to co-operate, a habit of co-operation and suitable machinery. This seems a good point therefore at which to suggest the general co-operation of all bibliographical agencies towards which we seem to have been for some time evolving and which has recently been proposed to the Executive Board of the American Library Association in connection with the Brussels Institute and the League Committee on International Co-operation.

The first object of such an organized co-operation would be intellectual co-operation of its members, i.e. to consider what bibliographical objectives are ripest and most useful and what method would be best to follow.

When half a century ago the A. L. A. started out on its career as promoter it had some big objects in the background, for example, a universal bibliography. But it concentrated on ripe matters, standardized cards and rules on the one hand, and Poole's Index on the other. It soon pulled these off and was ready for more.

A quarter of a century or so ago the American Historical Association, in the same spirit instituted an inquiry among its members as to what bibliographcal undertakings stood first in order of need and feasibility. The writings on American history emerged first, the collections on European history followed later as occasion served.

* Paper read at a joint meeting of the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society of America at Ann Arbor, December 30, 1925. See p. 187.

Today circumstances seem to point to the union catalog, abstracts and analytical indexes as the first points of attack, but this is a matter for discussion.

Meantime in order to put the large situation before us, let me add a few of the going enterprises to the three mentioned in the preceding papers.

To the union catalog, represented by the periodical list of the American Library Association add the two experiments of the other associations in the matter of incunabula and European history, both of which are now asking for revised editions. Add to these the many periodical lists of European cities and other special union lists, like the recent London enterprise. Add also the great international census of incunabula, also the proposed new International Union Catalog of Codices and its thirty-eight or more predecessors. Finally add in this class the great union card catalogs, regional, like those of Berlin, Frankfort, and Washington, local, like those of Zurich and Paris, international like those of Brussels. Note, further, that while for the most part, the printed catalogs are mere short finding lists, the great card catalogs have been conspicuously and even pre-eminently, bibliographical, in the full title and annotation sense. One of the most significant things about the great union card catalogs, and more especially that at Washington, is that they are nearly all executed in complete bibliographical form, and besides the finding service afford a service in pure bibliography of a very high character on nearly three million titles each.

In the second place, add to Adams in the field of critical bibliography and selection, evaluation, and the like, the Scientific Abstracts, which is the livest and biggest experiment in this field. In the title method, add also the International Catalog of Scientific Literature and the Zurich index, not forgetting the still briefer Poole and Wilson indexes and the dormant Teggart plan of extending analytical bibliography to other fields.

In view of these enterprises, what needs to be done, and what can and should be done first? Where, in short, can most be done with given means and effort and how?

The question seems to lead first to what can be done to utilize present investment. Under this the first thing is obviously to save the huge and costly collections of the international catalog from going to waste. If this cannot be done by printing it can be done at a minimum expense by filing and simple information service. The great capital invested, the increasing demand of research students for their orientation of this period, the simplicity of the remedy, all suggest this as a first point of attack.

Second, and perhaps it must be reluctantly conceded, first, the Scientific Abstracts need and deserve to be brought into complete organization, first because this is a most valuable, if luxurious, bibliographical aid, and second because it is by far the ripest matter. Moreover, this large scale matter carried thru in a large scale method and supplemented by the salvaging of the International Catalog, the Zurich, and other existing material, will round up the bibliography of science on a standard which will set the pace for other departments and furnish a laboratory fo working out a standardized modern method for all.

Third, carrying to rough completion, at an early date, at least a general union card finding list for American libraries. This is without prejudice to the very live question of the international union finding list, reagitated by the League Committee, for the very best that can be done for the international enterprise is to complete the national.

This matter has been so often and thoroly discussed in our various associations and in so many, many ways that it seems to need only doing. Discussion has brought out repeatedly from many points of view the enormous waste of valuable research time caused by the failure to locate a copy of a needed book, and it ought not to be hard to find the necessary capital or, if necessary, enough old fashioned direct co-operation, to carry thru.

Fourth, a somewhat modified and very much extended Lane-Johnston-Mudge.

Fifth, some sort of a clearing house of going bibliographical enterprises.

There are plenty of things to follow on these and many persons will have a different perspective as to first need. There is nothing dogmatic or fixed about this program and it may be varied to taste. This would, however, tidy up the field of the unfinished and most discussed matters and leave the path open for pushing analytical bibliography, abstracts, evaluations, and the rest in the uncovered fields.

Altho numbers one and two of this program are put before the union catalog, this is done for salvage reasons, not because they are the most important. It is the union catalog, which seems to be the crux of the matter—not only on account of its value for the elimination of research time loss but because it is a necessary bibliographical basis on which librarians can build a co-operation in purchase to fill the lacks discovered by this list. It is further, as has been said, likely to lie at the basis of all bibliographical work, both pure and applied. Owing to the fact that the catalog contains full title and annotation work, it is already one of the great simplifiers of all American bibliographical work and it would be hard to estimate the time saving produced by it in pure bibliography. If

carried thru it will make the production of first class bibliographical works in almost any field almost automatic and certainly reduce cost to comparatively nominal figures.

Before passing to the suggestion of how to do it, as regards the general program, let me briefly indicate the extent and scope of this matter of the universal American finding list, which now occupies the stage held by the universal catalog of literature idea in 1876 and which was the original idea of the repertory of the Brussels Institute. Experiments which have recently been made suggest that the union catalog as it now exists, if extended to include most of the larger libraries, will cover ninety per cent of the known titles. Out of the first two thousand titles gathered in the letters "Aa" to "Aba," about two hundred only were from bibliographies and had not been located in any of the largest libraries. This marks about the amount of the difference between a union list of libraries and a repertory of universal literature.

As many of you know, the A. L. A. committee has been making a special study of this small section (perhaps one five thousandth of the alphabet) and has found that out of about two thousand titles not more than one-fourth was to be found in any one of the largest libraries. The Library of Congress has perhaps one-eighth of known titles in libraries.

Following up this matter the chairman has recently made a point of visiting and studying all the significant union catalogs abroad—Zurich, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels. At home we now have many union card catalogs, owing to the fact that many of the Library of Congress depository libraries purchase the printed cards of other libraries. These union lists are useful locally, for the general problem but they are only fragments of the Library of Congress union list which contains practically all American printed cards.

It is a matter of regret that altho arrangements have been made to have the cards at Brussels copied, these titles have not yet been received and this largest of all union catalogs with its five million three hundred thousand cards, is not included in the comparative statement. This, however, has the advantage of leaving for comparison three union catalogs of about the same number of cards each. Berlin, Frankfort and Washington, have each about three million cards. After weeding these of "See" cards and inverted entries (but not of corporate entries) they contain for the section "Aa" to "Aba" Berlin 367 titles, Frankfort 499 titles and the Library of Congress union list, including the Library of Congress cards, 613. If further weeded for public documents and brought nearer to a sound comparative standard, Berlin and Frankfort would have about the same number and Washington perhaps five hundred and fifty. A most significant fact for the problem on hand, which rests back of the problem of the research student in finding his books, is the fact that of the 613 titles in the Washington catalogs only 76 titles are found both in the Library of Congress and in the other union catalog libraries. One hundred and seventy are unique to the Library of Congress and some 295 cannot be found in the Library of Congress but can be found in some known place in some other American library. No library is independent of others nor can it be so until, or even when, it reaches ten million titles.

Altogether the study of individual libraries and the different union catalogs, comes out at the conclusion that there are not less than eight or ten million titles kept and cataloged in the world's great libraries and probably very many more local publications kept only locally.

Turning now to the question of how to do it.

You know that the committee on intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations, has adopted the repertory of the Brussels Institute and has agreed to do all that it can to promote this and certain other limited phases of the Institute's activities. It has further than this recommended to its constituents the developing of local union catalogs, similar to that of Zurich. France at least has accepted this idea for Paris, altho too poor to do much on it at present. The idea is to have these local union catalogs and to draw off from these all unusual titles in the end to form the universal union finding list at Brussels.

Now that the French Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been formed and furnishes a secretariat for the committee, it is to be expected that the matter will be pushed. In this country, a committee of distinguished men has recently been formed to represent the League, and it forms a contact method with our American associations. The librarian of Congress is the bibliographical member. It is obvious that so far as we push the matter of our own union catalog we shall also be in a position to contribute to the international effort which in itself, when carried thru, will be of great practical value to our research students abroad.

The method of compiling suggested, i.e. local union catalogs and from these a central one gathering up all the local titles of which there are two or less copies in the neighborhood is a plausible one. It is, in fact, the ideal right method. If applied here it would save locally far more than it would cost and would automatically produce the central Washington catalog. But it seems to be too ideal for immediate working, unless farsighted capitalists intervene.

Again, as to the method of doing, it is likely that if capital were forthcoming for printing

the present union catalog, including the Library of Congress cards, in a title a line check list, which all libraries, large and small, might conveniently compare with their catalogs, very rapid progress could be made to completion. There is no doubt that the bibliographical by-products of such a list, in the elimination of cataloging, buying, borrowing and information service waste, would far outweigh the cost, if the matter could be capitalized from that point of view. At best however, this is a bird in the bush. The capital is not in sight.

But, however it may be about these matters, they may be laid aside for the moment (altho without forgetting them) and attention turned toward the direct possibilities of immediate action thru existing means and familiar methods—the bird in the hand.

For the sake of focusing matters, the following may be suggested without dogmatism:

1. Form a loose committee or conference of all bibliographical associations and societies maintaining bibliographical committees, to discuss methods, ways and means and the most necessary or most hopeful tasks. This meeting to be held at the A.L.A. anniversary meeting next October.

2. Meanwhile co-operate directly with the Library of Congress union list in methods suggested by the experience of its organizers and with view to organizing definite data for report next October, as to how it can best be pushed to rough conclusion within at most five years.

There are, for example, two methods in sight at the Library of Congress which might add rapidly to the union catalog. There are also several others under consideration but all these add to the clerical labor of a staff already fully routined and it is not so easy to increase public appropriation in these economy days.

3. Have these societies thru their executive boards, support a proposition to the usual giving agencies, in view of the benefit of this service to libraries generally as distinguished from the direct service of the Library of Congress, to supplement the funds of the librarian of Congress, to an amount to be determined and suggested by him, for the union list and other co-operative bibliographical purposes, such as a clearing house center of bibliographical plans and for promoting co-operation among libraries generally. These funds for experimental work could be put at the disposition of the Librarian thru the new endowment board created by Congress for the Library for just such purposes. A report of the use of these funds and a report as to the methods and funds needed for carrying thru within five years, would be made next October.

Fourth and finally, propose to the librarians of university and reference libraries who have to wrestle most with the difficult problem of research books, an early effort at organizing actual library co-operation all along the line of choice, purchase, duplicate exchange, cataloging, lending, and information service, this to be under such conditions as their respective budgets and legal organizations will permit and operations to be thru or alongside of the Library of Congress, according as the customary technical circumstances may permit or suggest. This, of course, involves securing the approval and co-operation of the Librarian of Congress, but the point is that the elements are already existing and in operation there. The machinery has been largely organized and as a matter of fact that librarian is always found at least one step ahead of the proposition in well considered matters of obvious public advantage. In general it can and should be said that none of us has been quite alive to the reality of the great bibliographical machine which has been developed at Washington for public use, and certainly we have not been so aware of it as to take full advantage of the machinery.

I propose that we mend our ways as to this by getting a conference of all the bibliographical agencies to see what needs most to be done, what can most readily be done by use of this machine, as constituted, in its doing without asking of it more service than it now freely undertakes or may choose to undertake if properly financed and supported.

## Salaries of Simmons Graduates

THE Simmons College School of library science in summarizing replies to its annual questionnaire on salaries of its alumni finds that thirty-six students—graduates of the full time, the one year class, or "specials"—of the class of 1925 have salaries ranging between $1200 and $2000 with an average of $1504 and a median of $1500. Graduates of earlier classes numbering 357 had an average of $1870 and a median $1800, with a range from $936 to $4000. These figures do not include the three score who have married, or who have given up library work permanently or for further study, or who have failed to send recent figures.

## A. L. A. Membership in 1925

Six hundred and sixty-five new annual members and sixty institutional members account for most of the increase in A. L. A. membership for 1925. The net increase is 690 which is almost the record increase for any one year, only the second Asbury Park and the Swampscott conference years showing greater enrollment with 798 and 843 net increase respectively.

# What Makes a College Library?

By WILLIS HOLMES KERR

ONCE upon a time, fourteen years ago, a paper was written upon "Psychology for Librarians." Six years ago, "A Working Philosophy for Librarians" was sketched. Another chapter, some day, should tell of religion for librarians: perhaps it would be entitled, "The Life of the Spirit in the College Library."

Really, the spirit should be alive in the college library. But before it can live, the body must be fed. So if we attempt to describe what makes a college library, if we bring the discussion to dollars and salaries and volumes and service, let it be understood that it is all ultimately that the spirit may be free. Perhaps here and there we may think in terms of the soul.

All of us realize the value of having objective standards of college library equipment and service. If we could say to our faculty friends, to our college administrative officers, to our trustees, to our alumni and monied friends, that a college library serving so many students and teachers and alumni should have so many volumes and so many dollars a year for books and that its staff members should have such and such a salary each, the spirit would wax strong.

Is it possible to establish such standards?

To be concrete, how many books would constitute a fair foundation for the scholarship, research, reading, learning, browsing, teaching, of, say, five hundred college students and their instructors? I mean reasonably attainable standards. How many do you think?

What standards have we for comparison?

An average good high school library, serving seven, eight or twelve hundred students will have eleven, twelve or fifteen thousand volumes. I know a high school library doing high class work for two thousand eager students on a stock of thirteen thousand volumes.

The 1904 A. L. A. catalog of a model public library listed eight thousand volumes. I believe the 1926 catalog is to list about ten thousand volumes.

The "Measuring Stick" for teachers' college libraries sets up thirty thousand volumes as the minimum stock for a four-year college serving five hundred students, and forty-three thousand volumes for eight hundred students.

Our state university libraries serve their four, six or eight thousand students on book stocks of ninety, one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and seventy-five thousand volumes. Our endowed universities serve a student population of twenty-five hundred with four hundred thousand volumes, or thirteen thousand students with six hundred thousand volumes, or thirty-two thousand students with a million volumes.

A small college of four hundred students has fourteen thousand volumes, another of eight hundred students has fifty thousand volumes, while another of seven hundred students has a meager library of ten thousand volumes.

The accrediting associations set up various standards: "At least eight thousand live volumes, professionally administered," is about the substance of their requirements.

How many books does it take to make a college library? It is a matter of opinion, and debatable, but my belief is that fifty thousand volumes may be a fair minimum for a college library serving from two to five hundred students. For eight hundred or one thousand students, say, seventy-five thousand volumes.

How much a year does it take to keep up the book stock of a college library, with a basic stock of fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand well selected volumes?

How much a year do you need for the good new things in art? In music? In drama, poetry, chemistry, education, reference books? How much for bibliography, biography, travel, fiction, mathematics, modern languages, geology, biology? How much for physics, economics, sociology, commerce and industry, religion, philosophy, psychology, journalism, American history, European history? For the essay and criticism, engineering, hygiene, sports and games, periodical sets, government and civics, botany, home economics, agriculture, ancient languages? I have named thirty-five rather inclusive major classifications.

How much a year for the significant new things in these classifications? How much a year for periodicals in these subjects? And how much a year for the older things which have to be added as need develops? And how much a year for replacements and duplications?

What guides have we?

The old high school standards (Mr. Certain's) asked a minimum of fifty cents per student per semester. A dollar a year in 1916 would mean two dollars now, for book buying.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools suggests six dollars a year per capita for college book funds. One of the better eastern colleges spends twelve dollars per year per capita for books. A middle western university, with a campus enrollment of about six thousand, has some forty-five thou-

sand dollars a year for books—about seven and a half dollars per capita.

A preliminary discussion of the A. L. A. committee on library revenues, which is now investigating college library maintenance, developed the belief that ten to twelve per cent of the annual college budget should be library expenditure. On this basis, a college budget of five hundred thousand dollars would mean a library expenditure of, say, fifty thousand dollars—books, salaries, maintenance, all included. Twenty-five per cent of the library budget for books would give twelve thousand five hundred dollars a year; thirty per cent fifteen thousand dollars for books. A budget of four hundred thousand dollars for a college of eight hundred students, spending ten per cent, or forty thousand dollars, for the library, could well devote twelve thousand dollars to books, or fifteen dollars per capita per year. A middle-western college with four hundred students and budget of two hundred thousand dollars is now spending about two thousand dollars annually on books, which is five dollars per capita.

As in the case of book stock, there is an absolute minimum for annual book funds, which neither a per capita allowance nor a budget per centage ought to reduce. Think of the thirty-five major fields of purchase, named somewhat at random, and you see why. For a college enrollment of three to five hundred, five or six thousand dollars is the minimum annual book fund consonant with the needs; for eight to ten hundred students, nine to ten thousand dollars. The teachers college measuring stick gave six thousand dollars as the minimum book fund for five hundred students and nine thousand dollars for eight hundred students.

Sometimes I wonder whether the conventional college-library, and sometimes university-library, attitude of discouraging departmental libraries is not from lack of courage. Also whether it is not a vestige of the old tradition that it is a great waste to have more than one copy of the same book. Public libraries are developing every year more and more points of service—branches, deposit stations, book wagons, and the like. The genius of the county library is to carry books to the people, wherever they are. Then why hesitate to give college departments book service where they are?

We ought to have courage to ask for enough money and help to stock and to supervise modest working collections for many college departments. Do it as quickly for English as for chemistry; the need is equally important. Insist upon these collections being recognized as outposts of the central library and as the property of the central library representing the whole institution. Put supervisors in charge of these intelligence centers who would enter into research, guide the project, keep the library headquarters posted, and as needed either transfer the student and professor to the central library or transfer some of the central library to the field of action.

It would take some money, but what good fun it would be!

The substance of the argument against departmental libraries should be stated and considered equally: 1. The necessity and cost of trained supervision. 2. The expense of duplication. 3. The shorter hours, laboratory and other buildings often being closed. 4. The vexation to research workers and visiting scholars at having to go here and there about the campus for a given book. 5. The incomplete reference collections in departmental libraries. 6. From departmental libraries students are likely to get a one-sided view of subjects and of research; working in a well-rounded central collection gives many more points of contact.

The prevailing tendency toward centralized departmental stacks, seminars, alcoves, etc., seems to offer advantages both for the departments and for the library administration.

We must have more courage in asking for enough trained and experienced staff. The school library standard of one librarian for each ten teachers is not far wrong as to number.

As for qualifications, why should not every member of the college library staff be able to cope either in scholarship or in teaching insight or in inspirational ability, or perhaps in all three qualities, with any other member of faculty?

All along the line of library activity these qualities must be applied, if our colleges are to do their work. In the acquisition of books scholarly foresight and insight are becoming increasingly necessary.

In classifying and cataloging, the rarest qualities of teaching insight, to say nothing of technical systematizing ability, are being called for. The cataloger may well be the next great humanizer and correlator.

The loan desk librarian, both general and reserve, has minute by minute far-reaching opportunities for teaching skill and guidance.

The supervisor of shelves and of repair and binding operations has a very human piece of work, if we will see it that way, having a good deal to do with the atmosphere of a good college library.

The reference librarian, if possessed of scholarship and wide knowledge and organizing ability and approachable qualities, has the whole college, from the greenest freshman to the president, at his feet.

We have already laid out a sufficient task for

the field librarians, the departmental supervisors.

Some of these days, too, in our college libraries, we are going to have a staff member whose title may perhaps be "Reading Host" or "The Reading Librarian." Someone skilled and steeped in books and in life, able to understand young men and young women, and to connect their present engrossing interests with the experience of men in books, and to project the influence of the college library browsing room into the life that comes after college days.

In the librarian's office of the college library described there ought to be an intelligence officer, to keep the forces within the staff related and informed, and to keep putting before students and faculty and alumni and friends the length and the breadth and the height and the depth of library service, not egotistically, as library service, but earnestly and sympathetically and actively as service by the college library. You see, we have arrived at the soul of the library, at its religion of service.

And the chief librarian has to keep all these good people going.

How much are we going to pay such people? Twelve hundred a year? Fifteen hundred? Eighteen hundred? Two thousand? Twenty-four hundred? Three thousand? Briefly, and dogmatically, several of them ought to receive as much as three thousand each per year. I doubt if any should receive less than two thousand.

People who are doing the scholarly teaching library work here described will not be denied academic rank. Such a library staff should attend every faculty meeting and take part in the discussion. It should wear cap and gown and hood. It should attend college functions. It is part of the faculty.

In trying to describe what makes a college library I have stressed what seems to be the absolutely vital factors: Books, book funds, book service wherever needed on the campus, book administrators skilled and devoted and recognized.

It seems a matter of common sense that there should be an adequate book house and book-handling equipment. Proper work-rooms, reasonably efficient routine, enough typewriting and duplicating machines, and a continuous study of the relation of expense to results, and of method to the ultimate library purpose—all these are very important for the feeding of the library body.

And without all these we can have no library soul.

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This paper was read before the college and university librarians of Southern California last October.

## "'Tis Fifty Years Since"

### The Books The Public Wants

MR. [Samuel Swett] Green, addressing the A. L. A. at Philadelphia said:

". . . There must be some sensational books in a public library. Citizens own the libraries, and they demand their presence. Perhaps the wife of the superintendent of schools reads Mrs. Southworth. Members of the Common Council and their children read exciting stories. They do not demand vicious literature, but they do demand exciting stories; and neither citizens nor city government will support a library generously that does not contain the books they and their families want."—Library Journal. 1876. v. 1, no. 2-3. p. 99.

### A Modest Beginning

Mr. [Lloyd P.] Smith felt that the most valuable idea which he should carry away from [the Philadelphia] Conference would be the system of cataloging and classification devised by Mr. Dewey. Would Mr. Dewey favor the Conference with a description of his method.

Mr. Dewey. While I acknowledge the compliment ... to the Amherst Method, I must beg to be excused ...—not that I lack faith in its merits ...; but the prominent part I have had in calling this Conference makes me unwilling to use any of its time for a matter in which I have so much personal interest. ...

... Being again called upon Mr. Dewey briefly explained his method. ... In answer to inquiries he further said, We do not claim that our scheme solves all the difficulty of cataloging and administering a library. We only claim that it helps very much in many respects without any corresponding loss.

... There is one objection to our system which does not apply to the common method of numbering shelves and books. In the common system this book which we find today at the end of this shelf nearest this window will be found just there ten years from today, and knowing its place we might ... come in here and get the book in the dark. In our system new books ... on this subject coming in would probably make it necessary that this book should ... make room for new recruits, so ten years after we should be unable to find the book in the dark.

Mr. Smith. I should like to say that the number of people who visit our libraries in the dark is not large enough to make this objection very formidable.—L. J. v. 1, p. 141-142.

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"Great Americans" is a valuable list published in the winter number (56) of the Pratt Institute Free Library, *Quarterly Booklist*.

# Forming the Reading Habit

By HENRY ORMAL SEVERANCE

THE college entrance requirements a few years ago included four units of English which could be selected from the authors named in the catalogs including Shakespeare, Milton, and other eighteenth century writers. When the high school students had been thru these selections; analysing paragraphs, parsing sentences, defining words, and the like, they would not return to the works of these authors for voluntary reading. A professor once told me that since his study of Milton's "Paradise Lost" in high school, "it has always been lost to me." He was not led to appreciate "Paradise Lost" as a work of art. The universities in the middle west have been more liberal in their requirement in English in recent years, so that many high schools are teaching not eighteenth century literature but modern literature into which enters present day customs, conditions, circumstances with which students are familiar.

One of the first high schools to break away from the traditional requirements and prepare students for life and not merely for college was the University of Missouri High School. Its aim is, "to interest and entertain the pupil in his reading and study of literature so that he will form the habit of reading books of a like high type during his leisure time." Dr. Junius L. Meriam, who was superintendent of the University Elementary and High School for many years, began the study of literature in the grades about eight years ago and carried it thru to the senior year of the high school. The story hour is used not for the mechanics of learning to read but for the enjoyment of the story, "tho, of course, skill in reading is developed thru the practice gained in their leisure hour." A large part of the reading is silent, tho frequently small groups of pupils who are interested in the same story may be seen enjoying a story by reading it aloud.

A large group including the teacher may find much pleasure in sharing an interesting story such as Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Since oral reading loses all purpose without an audience it is customary in this school for reading groups to arrange chairs in such circles that members may see each other and therefore hear more readily. The one copy used is passed around the circle or is read by the one pupil who has felt the story very interesting and worthy of presentation to the group. In the upper grades nearly all the reading is so called, "sight reading." "At other times in the day pupils are at liberty to go to the library for a few minutes quiet reading as a rest from work of a different nature."

According to Miss Fitzgerald who directed this work in the University High School and who wrote a thesis on the "Worthy Use of Leisure," from which I quote often here, there are two purposes in this method of studying literature. One is the formation of a habit of reading and a desire to read which cannot fail to serve the student well in his leisure hours as a "valuable substitute for unwholesome recreation or even unwholesome idleness." The other aim is to "interest boys and girls in a wide selection of literary material."

The University High School provides a definite time in its schedule for this work, and provides for it a reading room with open book shelves, pictures, tables and comfortable chairs of various types, "suggesting the appearance and atmosphere of a library or a living room in a home rather than a classroom. The students come here to read; not to recite." The chairs are arranged informally, but may be drawn into a circle if a group discussion arises. Instead of studying during the class hour one literary selection at a time, as in the traditional schools, each member of this leisure reading group may be reading a different book. It is not even expected that every member of the group will read the same books, nor will they read at the same rate of speed. The freedom encouraged by this plan gives opportunity for much enjoyment in silent reading according to the individual ability of members of the reading group.

The group is assigned material in certain fields for definite periods. The year's reading may be classified as follows: Adventure, biography, fairy tales, fiction, history, nature, literature, social problems, and travel. When the class is on the subject of travel there will be some required books of travel and a good number of books for voluntary reading on the shelves. There is a wide selection of material in every field. Current magazines also are included.

Before beginning the reading on a new subject, one, or more, class hour is profitably spent in discussing the available material at hand. The books and magazines are on the shelves.

"In this introduction to the subject, the teacher may read aloud selections from one or more books which pupils might not voluntarily choose," or the class may read a story aloud as the pupils in the Elementary School do. The teacher is present to discuss any book with the students and to point out the merits of a book,

how to judge the material contained in it, and to assist in developing an appreciation of the better type of literature.

According to the records of this High School for 1920-21, in which there were one hundred and eighty-five students, 653 books on the English shelves circulated for home use 3458 times, about thirteen books for each student. There was no record of the books borrowed from the main library and read during the school year, nor does it take into account the magazines read in the library. Pupils in the Elementary School voluntarily read from eight to twenty books a year. In the High School the students read a considerable number of books and magazines during the leisure hour and borrow for home use on the average of eight or ten books a year.

Miss Fitzgerald writes, "It is most interesting to observe boys and girls who come from traditional schools into the University Elementary School. Their adjustment to this leisure reading hour is usually so evidently a welcome and joyous respite from the routine of the usual school day."

No data have been compiled showing the number of books and magazines the graduates of the University High School read annually, but the writer is personally acquainted with a large number who have gone on into the University and have been and are using the University Library. Judging from the number of books they borrow for home use and from the Missouri Store rental collection and from their use of the magazines in the periodical room, they have not lost the love of books nor the habit of reading. They are reading more books and magazines for pleasure, along with their university studies, than they read in high school.

# The Revised Personnel Classification Report

A REVISION of the report on the classification of library personnel submitted by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration of the Institute for Government Research to the A. L. A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel on June 30, 1925, and summarized in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August, was submitted to the committee in December. The A. L. A. Council at its midwinter meeting in Chicago approved this effort in general and requested the incorporation of certain details in the final report which will be presented to Council members not later than September. In accordance with criticism received and with the Bureau's own revisions, the plan of terminology for the class titles has been changed in several respects; many of the proposed classes have been redefined so as to sharpen the distinctions between those of junior, senior, and principal rank, so as to include a larger proportion of the positions in the classes of junior rank; and the recommended schedules of compensation for classes of positions of the same rank in different departments, such as Senior Circulation Assistant, Senior Catalog Assistant, and Senior Reference Assistant, have been made uniform.

The first part of the report contains the summaries of findings, recommendations, and benefits; a discussion of the classification and compensation plans proposed; a list of proposed class titles and recommended schedules of compensation; tables showing existing and proposed titles and compensations for practically all the positions in typical libraries; the rules recommended for adopting, applying, and administering the classification and compensation plans in an individual library; and a list of libraries co-operating in the study. The second part consists of the complete specifications for forty-five classes of library positions, supplemented in some cases by exhibits.

It is the hope of the Bureau that the American Library Association will proceed to approve the classification and compensation plans given in this report, and use the latter as far as practicable for employment, budget, administrative, and other purposes in public, university, college, normal school, and high school libraries. The more important benefits accruing to the library profession in consequence, it believes, will be, for the profession in general, establishment of definite standards and qualifications for the various classes of library positions and workers and a common terminology for the various kinds of library work which will make available for all the accumulated experience of the profession with regard to any class of library positions; for boards of trustees or other governing bodies, a means of making reliable comparisons of personnel and rates of compensation with other libraries and a sound and practical working basis for arriving at proper rates of compensation; for appropriating and tax-levying bodies, a method of finding out in outline or in detail the kinds of personal services for which funds are asked; to the heads of individual libraries, "all of the direct and indirect benefits that come from a fair and business-like compensation policy and a contented personnel"; to library workers, a general increase in the level of compensation and relief to those library workers inadequately paid, justice in the relation between the compensation received and the value of the work performed, and assurance that other library workers doing the same kind of work are compensated according to the same salary schedule.

It is impossible to give within the limits of a brief summary an adequate idea of the contents of a report extending to over one hundred and twenty closely typewritten pages. However, specifications for a typical library position will give a fair epitome of what the Bureau conceives to be the necessary minimum qualifications of the would-be incumbent of the position and an adequate salary for the duties performed, while a summary of the exhibit attached to the specifications will show how far present-day conditions measure up to the ideal. In view of the apparently elastic nature of the educational requirements the Board wishes to point out that "no claim is made that the different combinations of education, library training, and library experience enumerated in the various class specifications are exactly or even approximately equivalent. . . . What is claimed is that each of the combinations enumerated represents the education, library training, and library experience of a sufficiently large number of individuals performing with apparent success the kind of work defined to indicate that such a combination does afford a fair prediction of probable success."

The duties of a senior general assistant, which may be taken for our typical case, are:

To assist, under supervision, with the more difficult non-supervisory work of a miscellaneous character in a library or branch where there is little specialization and no fine division of labor or to perform similar work in a large branch or library; when not otherwise engaged, to assist with the simpler tasks; and to perform other work as required. Examples of typical tasks: Answering questions asked by readers and assisting them to make use of the facilities of the library; looking up information for readers and doing other floor work; making lists on timely subjects; doing general reference work; assisting with the cataloging and children's work; reading books and book reviews and making suggestions as to book selection and ordering; handling work in connection with stations, deposits, and schools; when not otherwise engaged or at rush periods, performing such tasks as charging and discharging books, registering new readers, handling overdues and reserves, keeping circulation statistics, recording periodicals and putting them in binders, typing or writing cards, revising shelves, checking and filing records, and doing lost card work.

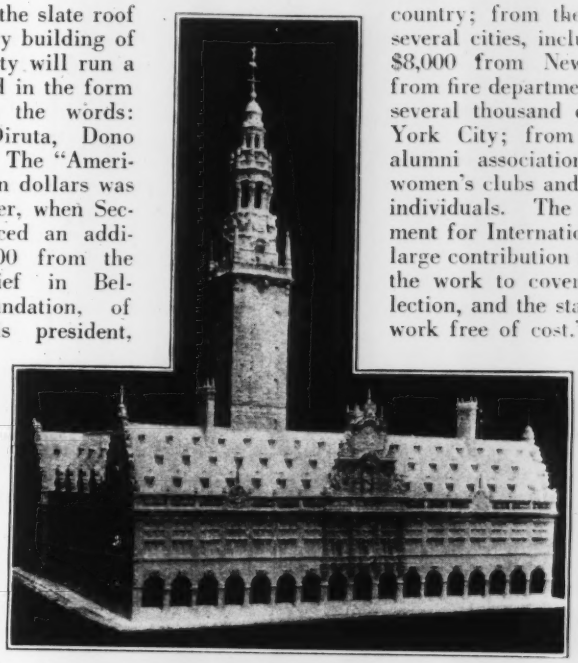
Minimum qualifications: Either (1) education equivalent to that represented by graduation from a university or college of recognized standing, including one year in a technical library school; or (2) education equivalent to that represented by graduation from a university or college of recognized standing and one year of successful experience in a library using modern methods; or (3) graduation from a standard four year high school, completion of a course at least six months in length in a library training class, and four years of successful and varied library experience involving the performance of increasingly complex duties, at least two years of which shall have been of such a nature as as to involve contact with the public; or (4) education equivalent to that represented by graduation from a standard four year high school and five years of successful and varied library experience involving the performance of increasingly complex duties, at least two years of which shall have been of such a nature as to involve contact with the public; or (5) some other combination of education, library training, and library experience of equal or greater length that indicates ability successfully to perform the duties of Senior General Assistant; abstract intelligence equal to or greater than that represented by a score of 120 in the army alpha intelligence tests; considerable knowledge of library organization, procedure, policy, aims, and service; marked liking for and knowledge of books; ability to size up situations and people and to get along well with others; pleasing personal appearance; accuracy; tact; good judgment. Additional desirable qualifications: The completion of a course one school year in length in a technical library school; abstract intelligence equal to or greater than that represented by a score of 135 in the army alpha intelligence tests.

Recommended annual compensation: $1620; $1740; $1850; $1960.

According to the exhibit, the distribution by libraries of 82 positions tentatively classified as Senior General Assistant are as follows: Atlanta, 1; Bangor, 3; Chicago, 24; Detroit, 13; Hagerstown, 1; Minneapolis, 8; Norfolk, 4; Pasadena, 4; Portland, Ore., 7; St. Louis, 8; Washington, D. C., 1; Worcester, 3. Age distribution is as follows: 60 and over, two; 50 to 59, five; 40 to 49, three; 35 to 39, six; 30 to 34, eight; 26 to 29, twenty; 23 to 25, sixteen; 20 to 22, seventeen; under 20, two; not stated, three. The median age is therefore 27 years. As for compensation, three are paid from $1921 to $2040; seven from $1801 to $1920; eight from $1681 to $1800; five from $1561 to $1680; three from $1441 to $1560; five from $1321 to $1440; fourteen from $1201 to $1320; eleven from $1081 to $1200; fifteen from $961 to $1080; four from $841 to $960; and four from $720 to $840. The range is from $720 to $1980; the median salary, $1243. Library experience: one had an experience of 35 years. In the range of 25 to 34 years, one; 15 to 24, four; 10 to 14, five; 8 to 9, five; 6 to 7, six; 5 to 6, seven; 4 to 5, fourteen; 3 to 4, eight; 2 to 3, twelve; 1 to 2, ten; less than one year, seven; not stated, two. The median was 4.2 years. Educational attainments varied widely. The largest number, eleven, had four years high school and library school. Ten had four years high school alone. Five had four years college and library school; three had four years college alone; and three had three years college and library school. The same number had four years college and training class. Seven had four years high school and training class. Two had three years high school and library training courses. The existing titles in the 82 libraries for the position tentatively classified by the Bureau as Senior General Assistant are: senior assistant, 25; senior library assistant, 19; assistant, 18; junior library assistant, 3; substitute, 3; first assistant, 2; general assistant, 2; desk assistant, 1; substitute, general work, 1; branch librarian, grade 4, 1; and junior assistant, 7.

# Completion of the Louvain Library

ALONG the base of the slate roof of the new library building of Louvain University will run a stone balustrade worked in the form of letters, composing the words: "Furore Teutonica Diruta, Dono Americano Restituta." The "American gift" of one million dollars was completed last December, when Secretary Hoover announced an additional gift of $382,500 from the Commission for Relief in Belgium Education Foundation, of which Mr. Hoover is president, bringing the commission's total to $432,500. The grand total now assured will not only restore the library but provide a trust of $125,000 for its upkeep, it is said.

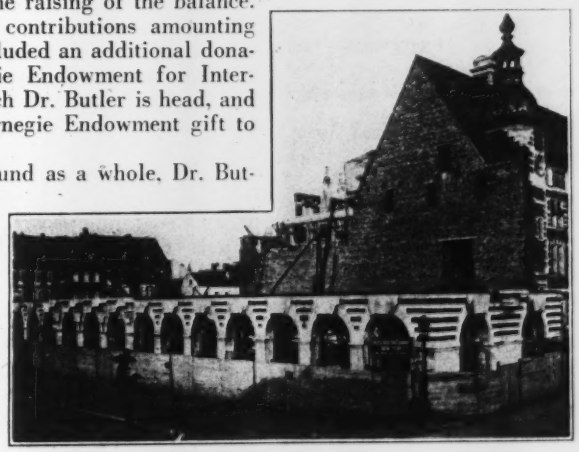


GENERAL VIEW. FROM THE ARCHITECT'S MODEL

Construction of the library has accordingly been resumed. It was halted early in December when only $500,000 was in sight. The initial half-million had been raised by an American committee headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

When the cost of construction was found to be greater than the original estimates Dr. Butler informed the authorities at Louvain in January of last year that the committee had taxed the full capacity of its available list of small donors. Appeal was then made to Secretary Hoover to undertake the raising of the balance. He obtained personal contributions amounting to $292,000, which included an additional donation from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which Dr. Butler is head, and which brought the Carnegie Endowment gift to a total of $157,000.

The million-dollar fund as a whole, Dr. Butler says, "represents gifts of a few pennies each from more than half a million American school children and school teachers; gifts of one dollar or more from students of practically every college, university, academy and preparatory school in the country; from the police forces of several cities, including in excess of $8,000 from New York's 'finest'; from fire departments, also including several thousand dollars from New York City; from professional and alumni associations, library staffs, women's clubs and a vast number of individuals. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace made a large contribution at the inception of the work to cover the cost of collection, and the staff did the clerical work free of cost."



THE ARCADE OF THE MAIN FACADE

The plans for rebuilding the library were drawn by Warren and Wetmore of New York. The work is now about one-half completed, and the entire building is expected to be dedicated in the summer of 1927 in celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Louvain.

From an article by Henry Guppy on "The Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain: Great Britain's Contribution, 1914-1925" in the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library for January (Manchester: University Press, 2s. 6d.; New York: Longmans) we take this description of the architectural style of the new building, which is "very appropriately that of the seventeenth-century Flemish Renaissance. No attempt has been made to reproduce the one destroyed, which was of a composite character, the ground-floor being fourteenth century, whilst the first story was of the time of Louis XIII. Every detail of the new

design is Flemish, and it will be constructed in brick and stone of local origin. The length of the façade, when completed, will be 230 feet, with a depth of 150 feet. On the ground floor will be a great open arcade fronted by a row of fine arches.

"In the ornamentation of the façade over the principal entrance will stand a figure of the Blessed Virgin, whilst two escutcheons will bear respectively the arms of Belgium and of the United States. . . .

"It will be an imposing building, recalling the purest traditions of Flemish and Brabantine art.

"The book stacks are of steel construction and will provide accommodation for two million volumes in the completed building.

The first section of the building has been completed and occupied, and the books which were temporarily housed at the Institut Spoelborch have now been transferred to their new home."

The finished portion now used for delivery and reading rooms will eventually be the administration wing. Nearly one half the stack is completed and about five hundred thousand books are on the shelves.

More than fifty-five thousand of these volumes were gifts collected and shipped by the John Rylands Library. The twelfth and probably final consignment was shipped to Louvain last July and consisted of sixty-eight cases containing 6,671 volumes, including a fine collection of Oriental and general literature. Dr. Guppy's full account of the inception and carrying thru of this project of generosity makes an inspiriting story.

# Department Indexes to U. S. Government Publications

LIST SUPPLEMENTING, WITH LATER TITLES ONLY, THE LIST IN CLARKE'S GUIDE TO THE USE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, p. 255-58. COMPILED BY THE CLASS OF 1926, OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Hasse, A. R. Index to U. S. documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861, 3 v. 1914-21. (Carnegie Institution Publication 185.)

Smithsonian Institution. Ethnology Bureau. List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to authors and titles. 45 p. 1923.

U. S. Agriculture Department. Index to the Yearbooks of the Department, 1911-15. 178p. 1922.

Compiled by C. H. Greathouse and sold by Superintendent of Documents for 25 cents. The Yearbooks 1894-1910 are indexed in Bulletins 7, 9 and 10, Division of Publications.

—— Publications available for distribution revised to June 1, 1921. 170p. Superintendent of Documents. 5 cents.

Arranged alphabetically by subjects.

—— Index to Farmers bulletins 1-1000. 811p. 1920. Superintendent of Documents. 80 cents.

Continued by temporary indexes to each succeeding 25 bulletins.

U. S. Air Service. Index to aeronautical bulletins 1-200. 14p. 1924. (Aeronautical bulletin 200).

—— Index to air service orders and circulars, Jan. 1, 1919-Dec. 31, 1923. 14p. 1924. (Air information circular, aviation, v. 5, no. 459).

Printed for official use; not available to libraries.

U. S. Animal Industry Bureau. Index to service and regulatory announcements. 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Four separate slender indexes paged continuously with the Announcements for each year and sold by Superintendent of Documents at 5 cents each.

U. S. Chemistry Bureau. Index to notices of judgment [under food and drugs act] 1-10000, 100p. 1922; 10001-11000. 12p. 1923; 11001-12000. 16p. 1924; 12001-13000. 12p. 1925.

U. S. Crop Estimates Bureau. Statistical data compiled and published by the Bureau . . . 1863-1920. 64p. 1921. (Dept. of Agriculture circular 150).

Part 2. Subjects included in the reports and records of the Bureau.

U. S. Education Bureau. List of bulletins of the Bureau . . . 1906-22, with index by author, title and subject, compiled by Edith A. Wright. 52p. (Bulletin 1923, no. 35). Superintendent of Documents. 10 cents.

U. S. Fisheries Bureau. Analytical subject bibliography of the publications of the Bureau . . . 1871-1920 by Rose M. E. MacDonald. 306p. 1921. (Fisheries Bureau document 899 and Appendix V to the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries for 1920). Superintendent of Documents. 35 cents.

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Catalogue of publications of the Bureau. 106p. May 1925.

Subject index p. 77-106.

U. S. Geographic Board. Index to the fifth report (1890-1920) and supplement, 1920-23. 111p. 1924.

Arranged by countries, states and counties.

U. S. Geological Survey. List of publications, (not including topographic maps), July 1925. 215p. 1925.

Finding list of authors p. 201-15. Finding list of subjects p. 147-98.

U. S. Labor Statistics Bureau. Monthly labor review: subject index, v. 1-11, July 1915—

Dec. 1920, prepared by Karoline Klager and Elsie M. Pursglove. 176p. 1923.

U. S. Mines Bureau. Index of publications. 43p. July 1925. Subject index of Bureau of Mines reports of investigations published 1919-24. 35p. 1925. Mimeographed.

U. S. Navy Department. Changes in navy regulations, no 2: Nov. 1, 1921 (accompanied by index for navy regulations 1920, 80p.)

U. S. Ordnance Bureau. Index to Ordnance pamphlets with notes relative to their use and distribution, Nov. 1905-June 1923. 54p. (Ordnance pamphlet O)
Printed for official use.

U. S. Patent Office. Index of patents issued [in calendar year] 1921. 1296p. (Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents. 1921)

U. S. Public Health Service. Publications, May 1924. 104p. (Miscellaneous publication 12)
Indexes p. 73-104.

U. S. Quartermaster General. Index to U. S. army quartermaster corps specifications; revised to Dec. 1, 1923.

U. S. Reclamation Service. Index to 1st-20th Annual reports. . . . (p. 583-642 of Twentieth annual report for 1920-21).

U. S. Standards Bureau. Publications of the bureau. ed. 6. 182 p. July 1922.
Index p. 157-82.

——— Supplement to January, 1924. 49p.
Index p. 41-49. A new edition is in press.

# From Beowulf to Mencken and the Rest of Us

AN APPRECIATION OF NORTHUP'S "REGISTER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES," AND SOME SUGGESTIONS

BY HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

THIS book of 507 pages*, listing bibliographies to the number of 5680, plus a great many more interpolated with decimal notation, selling for $5.00, is a bargain. All students of English should peruse it carefully, and as a reference work it should prove indispensable also to libraries of any pretensions, since it includes everybody from the time of Beowulf to that of Mencken and the rest of us, and ranges from the dignity of Shakespeare to the delight of the "dime novel."

There is a very brief prefatory note by Professor Northup; and a seven-page introduction by Professor Keogh, calling attention to a few of the most important general works, under the captions: Bibliographies of bibliographies; General bibliographies; etc. The main divisions of the book are: I. General (p. 9-33); II. Individual authors and topics (p. 34-417); Additions and corrections (p. 419-449, divided into general and individual); Index (p. 451-507).

The scope of the work is indicated as "a full though not complete list of the bibliographies of the language and literature of the English-speaking peoples. The record has been brought down to October 1, 1924." It is a stock complaint that bibliographies are out of date before published; but a year is a long time and, preface to the contrary, the authors have not allowed the fixing a terminus to the period for which they assume full responsibility to exclude occasional items of outstanding importance which appeared later than the date fixed. The reviewer missed a number of such titles which must have come to the authors' attention, e.g.: the "Union List of Serials," the A. L. A. Library Survey, the American Historical Association's "Guide to Historical Literature," and "Dictionary of American Biography" (all announced or in progress); the second volume of Bibliographies of Modern Authors, several new titles in the Centaur Bibliographies series (published or announced), etc. The "The Library of Edmund Gosse" and Rollins' "Index to the Ballad Entries," etc., might have been registered as published 1924, instead of as announced for publication.

As to method of treatment, the preface and introduction say nothing, and explanations on this are probably the best service the reviewer can hope to render to both authors and prospective users. In the general sections a great variety of material is arranged in a single alphabet by author or title. In fact the designation General covers, not only national bibliographies and other types of general bibliographies enumerated in the introduction, but also subject bibliographies, e.g., of Comparative literature, Geography, History, Engraving, Philosophy and Psychology, etc. A classification, e.g., bringing national bibliographies together by country, and bibliographies of the various subjects germane to English studies together by subject would make this section more serviceable to the less experienced student who, perhaps more than anyone else, should be made to use the book.

There is a certain amount of confusion between the General section, the introduction and various of the "individual" topics (to some of which reference is made on p. 33). The great

* A register of bibliographies of the English language and literature, by Clark Sutherland Northup, with contributions by Joseph Quincy Adams and Andrew Keogh. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1925. $5.

"Manuel" of Brunet is mentioned in the introduction and nowhere else (not even in the index), while Sonnenschein is mentioned both in the introduction and under General; the John Crerar "Library List of Bibliographies of Special Subjects" is mentioned as important in the introduction, along with Stein and Courtney, but does not appear with them again under the topic Bibliography nor in the index, etc. The Kroeger and Mudge "Guide to Reference Books" is listed under General but the supplements (published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL) are listed under the topic Reference Books.

Bibliographies of bibliographies are listed under Bibliography rather than under General, which would not appear illogical if we were warned in the preface or if the topic read "Bibliography of Bibliographies." American national bibliography is listed partly under General (e.g. Evans, the U. S. Catalog, etc.) and partly under the topic American literature (e.g. Roorbach, Sabin, etc., and all American local bibliography), while the topic English literature (i.e. literature in English) is limited to English local bibliography, such works as the catalog of Huntington library falling under General.

It ill becomes a librarian to find fault with a dictionary-catalog arrangement, and yet the reviewer feels that certain types of subject bibliographies, such as this, would be clearer as well as more scientific if the individual topics were classified. The student's perspective of the field would be much improved—possibly that of the authors too, particularly as regards questions of inclusion and exclusion. Also there might then be a considerable reduction of the space given to numerous analytical entries for such works as Wells' "Manual of Writings in Middle English" —more than 150 entries—in favor of more detailed description in the main entry.

Certainly the authors have been unfair to themselves in not giving some sort of list of the topics, not merely to tell the user where to look, but to indicate the interest of the work for the general bibliographer and for students in many fields. It is worth while to know that material is included under such headings as Alchemy, Anonymous works, Baptist (Catholic, Congregational, etc.) literature, Biography, Catechism, Civil War, Debates, Devotion (Books of), Documents, Early printed books, Hispanic-American literature, Holidays, Hymns, Manuscripts, Oxford movement, Periodical literature (i.e. indexes), Periodicals (i.e. bibliographies and catalogs), Printing and publishing (also entries under individual firms), Privately printed books, Reformation, Scholarship, School books, Songs, Travel, etc., etc.

Many of the topics are, of course, subdivided, and the user is not always warned to expect this. While, for instance, there is a list of drama subheadings immediately under the main heading Drama, there is no such list, e.g. for fiction: and the light italic type in which the subheadings are printed makes them exasperatingly inconspicuous.

The choice of headings and entry words is in general beyond criticism. The reviewer was surprised, under Translation, at the sub-head Foreign-English, and would prefer to explain Alexander the Great as "Romances, etc.," rather than as "B.C. 356-323." But these are specimens of captious criticism which it would be ungracious and ungrateful to multiply. Also, tho unfortunately, still a matter of opinion is the choice of entry as between personal and corporate-author entry, but it is well to state that the authors show a general, tho not universal, preference for the personal—perhaps commendably, but librarians who follow the contrary practice may, unless warned in advance, discover omissions which did not occur. And the index may not help them, as cross references are very sparingly used (e.g. Ward and Herbert's "Catalogue of Romances in the British Museum" is entered in the text under Ward and referred to in the index under both Ward and Herbert but you may look up some fifty index references under British Museum without finding it; the "A. L. A. Catalog" is entered under Dewey; and so on).

The arrangement and typography of the individual entries are all as they should be. The standard of accuracy is extraordinarily high. Typographical errors like Bryon (for Byron) are negligible; and out of a great many titles which the reviewer compared with his own file, only two possible corrections seem worth mentioning: Morrison's "Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs 1639-1800" (not 1639-1850); and Mears' "True and Exact Catalogue of all the Plays . . . 1714." (The existence of this edition is doubted by the authors but it appears in the Library of Congress catalog). The annotations do not always call attention to new issues of the same book published under different dates, e.g. "Shakespeare's England" appeared with imprint dates 1916 and 1917, with the same pagination.

There are enough excellent brief annotations to save the work from the banality of most enumerative bibliographies of such extent. Nevertheless we should have appreciated a word from the authors as to their principle of economy in this respect. It is always appropriate to demand more annotations, and they should certainly be added where more than one or two bibliographies are listed under a single topic.

Exception might be taken to the relative amounts of space allotted to bibliographical and to contents-description. Bibliographical notes such as "1000 copies printed, of which 60 were

on Japan paper" are a prime essential in enumerative bibliographies of certain types, but in a subject bibliography are of importance at best secondary to that of annotations as to content, extent, value, etc. If space cannot be given for both, the more useful should be preferred. Even a list of reviews is less useful than a brief abstract of any one of them or a statement by the authors as to the scope or value of the work.

The starring of a few important titles is a common enough substitute for critical annotation so that the authors have not thought it necessary to call attention to it.

The index is, like the preface, too laconic. Its very caption should be extended so as to read "index of authors," since the topical headings are not included, even if the topics are personal names (e.g. St. Patrick) altho there are long lists of references under some subjects not identical with the topical headings (e.g. under United States, England, etc., subdivided locally, there are numbers referring to titles listed under the topic Almanacs, etc.).

Considerations of expense are doubtless the reason for the omission from the index of the corporate author references mentioned above and for the whole system of indexing—by author only, instead of by author and title. It answers as well, of course, for authors cited for only one or two works, but if one has no other convenient sources at hand one is likely to be in a hopeless state of curiosity as to what, for example, the 130 numbers listed under Bartholomew, Augustus, Theodore, are all about. Or, in case you wish to verify some citation of a work of Bartholomew's you will either find it under the proper topic or go to some other source, disregarding this index. There is a considerable number of omissions of authors and titles which are included in the text; and, on the other hand, there are instances of index references to mere references in the text, which are more likely to prove irritating than useful, e.g. under Dobell, Percy, there are three numbers given, two of which merely refer to the other one. The reviewer would also be willing to dispense with the names of the authors of reviews, if that would allow us to have author-title entries.

The reviewer of a bibliography is always expected to note omissions, as there always are some. In this case, it is not easy because of the extent and careful character of the work, nor is it discreet since the preface warns "It should be borne in mind . . . that the compilers have deliberately rejected some thousands of references." In the introduction, among the lists of doctors' dissertations of American universities (p. 7) the reviewer misses a modest "etc."; to cover the list of his own university and one or two others. General reference might also be made to periodical reports and announcements, like the University of North Carolina's "Research in progress." West and Hull's "Doctorates Conferred in the Arts and the Sciences . . . 1912-1922" (National Research Council. Reprint and circular ser. no. 42) might have been mentioned in addition to the Library of Congress list, since it was more closely classified and was not limited to titles already published.

The *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis* should be listed along with Hinrichs and Kayser; and the German *Wöchentliches Verzeichnis* deserves a place beside the French *Bibliographie de la France*. The omission from the General section of national bibliographies of other countries (e.g. Palau y Dulcet, which is included under Translations) is perhaps justified by the comparative lack of English studies published in the respective countries, aside from dissertations, but candidates for inclusion somewhere in the *Register* could easily be suggested (e.g. Fumagalli's *Bibliografia*, which includes bibliographies of individual Italian authors and their influence and translation abroad).

Among bibliographical periodicals should be *Bibliographe Moderne*, edited by Stein, in a sense continuing his "Manual de Bibliographie Genérale," and second only to the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* in its field.

Among the bibliographies of history, the reviewer misses his favorite, Langlois' "Manuel de Bibliographie Historique," and Barnard's "Mediaeval England" (new ed. by H. W. C. Davis, 1924) which contains well selected bibliographies on a variety of topics in the whole culture of the period.

The question of influences, sources, etc., is an example of a neglected topic, altho many of the titles involved are mentioned under General Drama, Poetry, Translations, etc. From this point of view, Gröber should be supplemented by such works as Lanson and, perhaps, d'Ancona, and there should be references both to the great handbooks of classical literature and to books tracing the influence of individual classical authors on English literature (e.g. Cunliffe's "Influence of Seneca on Elizabethan Tragedy," Stemplinger's "Fortleben der Horazischen Lyrick," Reinhardstöttner's "Plautus: Spätere Bearbeitungen," etc.). In any event Creizenach's "Geschichte des Neuren Dramas" should be included. One also misses a number of perhaps minor but relevant general topics, events and "movements" influential in the development of English literature (e.g. the Chartist movement). As in these cases, so in cases of individual authors omitted from the list, the authors' statement of their purpose "also . . . to point the numerous gaps now existing" should be taken into account. The user must not, however, jump to the conclusion that these gaps are complete and absolute. Attempts and beginnings may fre-

quently be found in editions of an author's works or in dissertations, e.g. Swartley's "Life and Poetry of John Cutts," Philadelphia, 1917, includes a bibliography of three pages and many bibliographical footnotes.

It would be rash for anyone not a specialist in the field of English studies to attempt seriously to supply omissions under the topics and authors lying specifically within the field. The reviewer has compared his somewhat fortuitous and promiscuous file of about two thousand titles, hastily and here and there, and notes less than one hundred omissions, and three-fourths of these doubtless have been, or would be discarded by the authors. The following few typical titles will serve to indicate the comparative importance or unimportance of the rest—a very tentative list since the reviewer is diffident of his own perspective of the field and of the reliability of the index thru which these omissions were noted.

Baker, Louis Charles. German drama in English on the New York stage to 1830. (Americana germanica no. 31, 1917. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania).

Brewer, D. J. and others. World's best orations. St. Louis, 1900. 10v. (The "Register" does include the same editor's World's best essays).

Chicago Public Library. Fiction . . . Chicago, 1922 ("Register" lists a fiction catalog of 1898 and supplements, but not the consolidated Finding list of 1911, nor this 1922 finding list).

Dobell, Percy John. Books of the time of the restoration. . . . London, 1920. (Cf. the 1918 catalog listed in the "Register").

Finotti, Joseph Maria. Matthew Carey (In his Bibliographia Catholica Americana p. 268-91, 296-99). (i.e. an analytical entry in addition to the entry made under Catholic literature).

[Girault de Saint Fargeau, P.A.] Eusèbe. Revue des romans. . . . Paris, 1839.

Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome. *Bulletin.* London, 1910-13 (?) ("Titles of works acquired by the Keats-Shelley-Byron-Hunt library").

MacKaye, Percy. Percy MacKaye, a sketch of his life with a bibliography. . . . (Reprinted 1922, from 25th anniversary report of the class of 1897, Harvard College).

Mencken, Henry Louis. The American language . . . 3d ed. New York, 1923. ("Register" lists 1919 and 1921 eds.)

Rhodes, Raymond Crompton. Shakespeare's first folio. . . . Oxford, 1923.

If the reviewer has shown an excess of zeal in suggesting additions and changes, his justification is to be sought less in the trivial criticism offered than in the authors' invitation of suggestions and in the hope, in which all scholars will share, that the authors will continue to carry the responsibility which they have so ably assumed, by publishing frequent supplements and, periodically, new editions.

Except as regards the index, this first edition is a matter for congratulation of both authors and users. The 750 copies printed should not be long in the market.

## Forty Representative American Books

*To the Editor of the* LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The compilation and publication of American books like that published on page 25 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1926 [Forty American Books for the World List, selected by the American Library Association] is certainly a step in the right direction.

On looking it over we noted the absence of any books on transportation.

Transportation is the largest industry in this country—agriculture alone exceeding it in capital invested and persons engaged in carrying it on. It employs directly more than two million persons, and indirectly more than five million persons are dependent upon the transportation industry for their livings. Nothing influences conditions in this country to a greater extent than transportation, and nothing is of greater interest to people in this country, and as a consequence abroad.

In any consideration of European conditions, it is impossible to get away from transportation questions, and American methods and practices are of such interest to Europeans that the inclusion of at least one book on economics and rate questions such as Jones' and Vanderblue's "Railroads—Cases and Selections" and one covering operating practices like Droege's "Freight Terminals and Trains," may well be considered.

Such inclusion would remove the cause for complaints from men of the standing of Professor Esch of Cologne University School of Commerce, and Dr. Friedrich of Heidelberg University, to say nothing of the men connected with the Masaryk Institute of Prague and others of like standing that it is impossible by existing means (including of course library lists) to ascertain new important books on transportation subjects published in this country.

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *Librarian,*
*Bureau of Railway Economics.*
*Washington, D. C.*

## Free On Request

The New York Public Library has a number of copies of the following important report:

Report of Transit Commissioner, City of Philadelphia, July, 1913. 2 volumes: vol. I, text, XV & 267 pages, Q., buckr.; vol. II, atlas, 69 maps & plans (folded), Q., buckr. (The atlas may also be had in square folio size, 17x24½ inches, boards.)

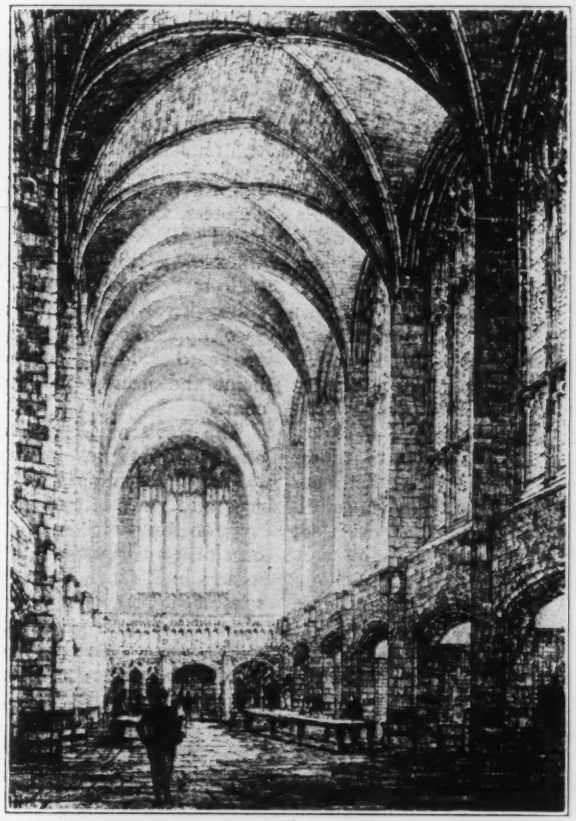
A copy will be sent charges collect to libraries requesting it from Carl L. Cannon, Chief of the Acquisition Division.

Honoré Willsie Morrow. A sketch by Frederic Taber Cooper. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 12p.

# The Sterling Memorial Library at Yale

### A Gothic Library Capable of Holding Five Million Volumes Will Be Built in Memory of John W. Sterling

YALE UNIVERSITY at New Haven has announced its plans for the new Sterling Memorial Library which has been in contemplation for some years. The library site at High, Wall and York streets will be cleared immediately after Commencement in June, and construction is expected to be completed two years from now. The architect is James Gamble Rogers of New York, the architect of the Harkness Tower and the Memorial Quadrangle, with which the new building will harmonize. The collections of the library are at present housed in the old library, built eighty years ago, in Chittenden Library, in Linsley Hall, and in the basements or attics of seven other buildings. The cost of construction will probably exceed six million dollars. Funds will be provided by the trustees of the estate of the late John W. Sterling of the class of 1864.



THE CATHEDRAL-LIKE ENTRANCE HALL

A "book tower" 192 feet high and 85 feet square will be the dominating feature of the new building. Lancet windows will alternate with columns of stone surmounted by sculptured allegorical figures. A smaller entrance tower in front of the book tower will contain the Memorial Entrance Hall flanked on the right by a court with trees and a fountain. All the main rooms for readers are to be on the ground floor and on the street level. Nearest the main entrance are two reading rooms for undergraduates, the Reserved Book Room, for required reading, and the Linonian and Brothers Room, designed, like the Farnsworth Room of the Widener Library at Harvard, for recreational reading. The main reading room will be also on the main floor and will contain 15,000 reference books. Pneumatic carriers will bring up books from the stacks. Most of the seats in this room are to be at individual tables. Another convenience for undergraduates will be the so-called Non-Resident Students Room for the use of students commuting from Bridgeport, Derby, and other neighboring towns. This room will seat three hundred. Adoining it will be the Andrews Loan Library, a collection of 10,000 from which textbooks may be borrowed for a year at a time. An exhibition room and the rooms occupied by the staff will also be located on the ground floor. Special rooms for Yale memorabilia in charge of a curator will be provided. A reproduction of the Yale library as it was in 1743, the year when the first catalog appeared, is also planned. The 2,600 books then listed, either in their original state or in duplicate, will be placed on the same kind of shelves as then, and the furniture will also be in the period.

Unusual graduate facilities are planned. Accredited research workers may have access to any of the twenty-two floors of the book tower. No shelf will be higher than seven feet, and the aisles are to be especially wide. Fifty study and seminar rooms will be provided on every floor. Four hundred stalls will provide places where the worker may keep books and papers. Complete photostat equipment is planned. The New Haven public will be welcome in the new

library. The present general reading room is too crowded for admission of the public. Books may be borrowed on the payment of the usual student fee.

The Oriental collection, the Yale collection of American literature, the James Fenimore Cooper collection and the Penniman Library of Education, the most important features of the Yale library, will thus receive adequate housing. The Goethe collection especially is the finest collection outside of Weimar, and so far as the Faust portion is concerned, the best in the world. The American Oriental Society has recently voted to leave its library at Yale in perpetuity.

# The Higher Education of Librarians

A Review of T. C. Tai's "Professional Education for Librarianship."

By Ernest C. Richardson

THIS is an excellent and useful book.* Its most distinctive points of usefulness are its choice of topics and material for giving a bird's-eye survey of the present state of the discussion, its "description of courses," pp. 238-246, and the selected bibliography attached to the various chapters. The bibliographies admirably take the place of detailed discussions which might confuse the impression and require extensive bibliographical references in the notes. Without the bibliographies the discussions and quotations might seem to be restricted to rather few and familiar sources. As it is there are some farther titles which many would select, but on the whole the titles chosen are excellent and numerous enough, as well as admirably adapted to the purpose of a clear survey, uncluttered by unnecessary detail. It is a plain and simple conspectus of the general subject focused on a concrete proposed school or schools (undergraduate and graduate) for the State University of Iowa. The whole sums up in a nutshell in the list of courses. There are a few typographical slips and a very few constructions of phrases which suggest that Dr. Tai is thinking in a foreign language, but these are very few indeed. Dr. Tai is almost as expert in English as in library science and that is saying a good deal as Dr. Kaiser's biographical sketch and list of eighteen publications by Dr. Tai shows. The publications include about an equal number of titles in Chinese and titles in English and French. They suggest the competent expert equipment which the chapters exhibit.

Five of these chapters, forming part one, have to do with the development of libraries and librarianship and touch on the democratic ideal, the spirit of research, the increase of printed material, philanthropy and library associations. Five more chapters, forming part two, have to do with training for librarianship and deal with librarians ancient, medieval, early modern and modern, the changing conceptions of librarianship, professional education for librarianship, and American library schools. The last three chapters, forming part three, deal with the proposed University of Iowa schools and the principle of a university library school, together with matters of admission, degrees and curriculum involved, in their relation to this school. Two appendices give suggested curricula and proposed budget. The index of nine pages, fine print and nearly one thousand entries is welcome.

The merit of Dr. Tai's work is not so much on the side of novelty or innovation, as on the side of the synthesis of accepted results of current and conventional discussion. Founded as it is on his sufficient sketch of the development of librarianship and library education, culminating in the brief sketch of American library schools, it reveals the fact that this modern discussion has been productive and cumulative and worth while. The essence of his own assimilation of this material is to be found casually in the eight pages of his description of courses, which is fruitful and at points highly suggestive. The outlines of the courses include, for the undergraduate school, besides the courses in general technique, classification, cataloging, reference, selection, administration, field work and library extension, special courses on work with children, course in bibliography, printing, binding, library history and non-professional courses in modern language and other university subject. The non-professional courses are given twenty-eight hours out of a total of sixty-four, for the two years.

For the graduate school, courses are suggested in advanced administration in any type of special library, advanced cataloging, subject bibliography and bibliographical problems, prints and illustration, palaeography, history of scholarship and the art of teaching.

It is a suggestive summary of library school experience and recent discussion.

By the same token, however, it is the beginning rather than the end of the matter. Many of those who have been thinking about these matters will have their own ideas about the enlargement and readjustment of courses with reference to advanced instruction. Like the rest

* Tai, Tse-Chien. Professional education for librarianship, with an introduction by John Boynton Kaiser. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1925.

the present reviewer has his own notions about breaking thru the conventions of standardized practice at various points, altho at bottom most of these resolve themselves into variations in the ways of looking at the matter, or handling topics, rather than new topics for which precious semester hours are to be spared. He finds it, for example, more fruitful for advanced work to visualize the matter not so much as a distinction between large and small, popular and educational, elementary and advanced, or general and special libraries, as a distinction between educational and research libraries, between those which aim to help users engaged in the production of new knowledge and those which help users to turn this new knowledge into common knowledge or common sense. Again from the standpoint of the higher education of librarians, the teaching of systems of classification, more or less standardized in categories which will not bear searching criticism at many points, would be perhaps better conducted by including courses in the systematic encyclopaedia and methodology of all the sciences, that is to say outlines which try to summarize the most recent results in the relation to one another in which they are now studied together, with some discussion of the methods of study now used with the bibliographical apparatus necessary for the librarian if he is to keep fresh and free from a too artificial interpretation of standardized systems. Again there is the matter of the use of libraries. This no doubt may be taught in the reference courses, but, as commonly discussed and in these Iowa courses, there is no place for one of the most vital matters for research work—the art of using other than the local libraries by borrowing, copying or visiting. Use might well be made a searching subject for entrance examination and certainly ought to be well taught in graduate library school work. All that is however only to say that the discussion of the higher education of librarians is not exhausted and does not in any way reflect on Dr. Tai's good summing up of the discussion to date.

## National Cyclopedia of American Biography

*To the Editor of the* LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The classification of our "National Cyclopedia of American Biography" among Who's Who publications in your number for January 15th is most misleading. This Cyclopedia, octavo size, whose biographies are from a half page to eight or ten pages in length and containing family records, personal characterizations and details of each life story, cannot justly be called a Who's Who.

No one would consult a Who's Who for a critical estimate of O'Neill's plays, or a review of John Dewey's philosophy, for a history of the Coolidge administration or an account of Townsley's Non-partisan League, and this information is available in generous detail in this Cyclopedia.

No mention was made of the new revision feature solving the problem of biographies of living persons in our current publication. This innovation, which is of benefit to librarians, was, as stated in the foreword, adopted after library subscribers and library workers thruout the country had approved the change. A criticism of the book on its merits would have been fairer than the brief allusion to it as "really a Who's Who."

JAMES T. WHITE AND CO.

## Adult or Home Education?

MINORS as well as adults share in the education furnished by libraries and museums, study clubs and extension teaching, apart from the education given for a limited time in schools from kindergarten to university where the school is the sole or main occupation during the course. For this reason, writes Melvil Dewey, it is better described as Home Education (as is done by the U. S. Bureau of Education), in distinction from school education, than as Adult Education. While most formal education occurs in youth, there are many thousands of adults who are taking courses in colleges, professional, technical schools and universities. The majority of their students, in fact, are adults. The other half of education, best described as Home Education, is secured as a byproduct while the student is at home instead of in school and is usually engaged in some regular vocation.

Librarians are not creating new schools where the condition of admission is that one must be over twenty-one years old. These schools already exist. The present movement for adult education is to reach into the homes of the country and to induce both old and young who can no longer give their main time to schools to go on with education by means of libraries and museums.

## Wanted

UNBOUND COPIES OF THE *Reader's Guide*

The Wichita (Kansas) City Library needs the *Reader's Guide* in paper bound numbers or annual volumes from 1922 to date, and will pay transportation if any library has them to spare. Extra copies are needed for use in giving instruction in the use of the library to large classes of students from the public schools, for which the Library's subscription copies do not suffice. Ruth E. Hammond is librarian.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1926

NOW is the time for a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together for the A. L. A. Scarcely more than half a year intervenes before the celebration of its half century of life, and everyone interested in the cause of libraries should do his or her utmost to make the conference the start for even greater success in the future than in the past. First of all, it is desirable that the necessary funds should be raised sufficiently in advance to enable the authorities to complete their program, and more than the $35,000 will be required if we are to entertain foreign representatives, as is desired. Next everyone should do the best possible to interest more people in the work by increasing the membership of the A. L. A. It is especially desirable to extend membership among library trustees, partly because this is a field hitherto almost unworked, despite spasmodic efforts in that direction, and partly because nothing can be more helpful to a librarian than to have the trustees kept in touch with the A. L. A. and thus made fully cognizant of the increasing range of library usefulness in service to the community.

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IT is none too soon to plan for attendance at the semi-centenary conference on the part of librarians, library staff and trustees, for it is by attendance at such meetings that library enthusiasm is so developed as to make work more effective in the home library. There is often question in the minds of trustees as to the desirability of leaves of absence for library meetings, but there is no better investment than this enthusiasm which the gathering of those in kindred work always promotes. It is the practice in the most progressive libraries to provide leave of absence for the librarian, as well as traveling expenses, in connection with national, state and, to some extent, local meetings, in many cases to extend the same privilege on like terms to one or more heads of departments, and to give members of the staff, so far as is consistent with the current work of administration, leave of absence for like purpose, without deduction of pay but at their own expense. This has been found entirely worth while in the libraries that have taken that course, and it is well that library trustees should be thoroly acquainted with this precedent and with the reasons for this action. Trustees who have been at meetings of the A. L. A., in especial, and also those who have kept in touch with the usefulness which members of the library staff find in these meetings, will gladly bear testimony to the wisdom of the indicated policy.

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THE quarter century, which makes the second portion of the half century of library progress, is especially noteworthy for the bibliographical enterprises which have had their birth or development within that time. Aside from such enterprises as the Sabin and Evans Catalogs, which are now in process of revival by completion under the co-operation of libraries, the great development has been in the direct co-operative work thru joint action on the part of our great libraries. Professor Richardson, as official consultant of the Library of Congress, is devoting his wide knowledge and long experience to the development of this work, in endeavoring to obtain all possible cues that will enable the searcher for a particular book among the eight or ten million works, which he estimates to exist, in the place where it may be found by the student. The union list of the Library of Congress, with references approximating three million, is a first step in this direction. But it is oftentimes among local libraries of small size which have made a specialty of their local literature that a book may be found, now hidden from the research student but which should be brought to light in connection with co-operative cataloging and interlibrary loans. This great scheme of interlibrary loans has been one of the chief triumphs of modern library organiaation and its demands are such as almost to outrun the facilities of our largest libraries, which cannot go as far as they would like to do in supplying demands, even where they are not restricted, as in the case of the New York Public Library, by the conditions laid upon the collections by founders. But the resources of even the largest libraries are outrun by the demand for books which they do not contain and for which there is no clue in any of the union catalogs. Scarcely a day passes but that requests regarding such books are received by the Library of Congress, and one of Professor Richardson's plans is to locate all such books, especially unique and rare volumes, that the research student may at least know where the desired book is to be found, even if sometimes it should entail a journey to the special collection in which it is located. The

widest co-operation on the part of small as well as large libraries is desirable to accomplish the great result.

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YALE now comes to the front with definite and settled plans for its new library building, which is to be the finest college library edifice in the country and will rival the buildings of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. The Sterling bequest makes it possible to provide on a scale hitherto unreached and look forward, so far as may be possible, to the next century's growth. It is impossible to predict what the needs of the next century may be, especially if progress keeps on in a geometrical ratio, as has been the case in the past half century. But Yale means to be as prophetic as is possible. An interesting teature is the adoption of an approach court in the fashion of mosques, utilized in the building of the Union Theological Seminary, in the Washington University building at St. Louis and in some modern instances, which has an incidental disadvantage like the multiplied steps and too abundant stairways which make such buildings as the magnificent one of the New York Public Library difficult of access to the work-a-day parts. Professor Keogh is to be congratulated on the splendid opportunity before him which he is able to use to the utmost in the new plans. It will now be the turn of Columbia University to come to the front, for its opportunities are absolutely beyond rival in the possibilities of the great city, with the resources of its splendid academic equipment and of the greatest of public libraries within its environment and with the possibilities of a great university library school within its reach.

# Library Organizations

## Bibliographical Society of America

THE December meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was this year a dual affair, the first day's program being at Ann Arbor on December 29th with the American Historical Association, the second at Chicago with the Council meetings of the American Library Association. There was considerable interest shown at both places and a wider audience was thus secured. The Ann Arbor meeting was held at the William L. Clements Library.

The first address at Ann Arbor was by Harry M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library on the "National Union List of Periodicals," and on the completion of Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America. Mr. Lydenberg went into the history of Sabin and his Dictionary and sketched the period after Sabin's death in 1881. Wilberforce Eames carried on the work to 1893 as a labor of love but increasing duties prevented completion. Three times since then the project has been taken up, the last time in 1924 by the American Library Association. A year ago a grant of a revolving fund by the Carnegie Corporation to the Bibliographical Society was applied to this purpose and the A. L. A. relinquished the project to practically the same committee. Last June active work was begun. Copy is now in hand for twenty-four pages, and it is hoped that one part, 96 pages, will be ready for delivery by the middle of this year. The parts will cost four dollars each, and it is expected the work will be completed in less than six volumes, that is, in about thirty parts. Mr. Eames is giving valuable aid. There are now 135 subscribers.

As to the "National Union List of Periodicals," Mr. Lydenberg told how the work had been initiated upon subscriptions of forty libraries for three years, how three editions are provided for, the checking edition, the provisional edition, the final edition, that the checking edition has reached "P," and that the Roman alphabet will be followed by lists of periodicals in Cyrillic, Hebrew, Yiddish, Arabic. The work will list about forty thousand holdings in 160 or 170 libraries, and will be an exceedingly valuable tool for all librarians and all research.

Professor George M. Dutcher of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., then told of the work on the "Guide to Historical Literature." The work was initiated by the A. L. A. in 1919 asking the American Historical Association to prepare an up-to-date revision of Adams' "Manual of Historical Literature." The work was thrust upon Professor Dutcher who first chose his committee. This committee outlined a revision, then it found it must prepare a work which would satisfy scholars, and revised its plans. It considered the work a new enterprise and not a revision and changed the title. It divided all history into twenty-nine fields, secured section editors, listed some ten thousand titles, has critical reviews on half by three hundred reviewers, has added sections on bibliographies, archives, periodicals and library collections, and now has sent ten chapters out of a final twenty-six to Macmillan for printing. Professor Dutcher somewhat humorously described obstacles and delays and concluded by saying that a co-operative work is of great value but not a speedy production and that he and the committee expected in 1926 to put forth a work which every

one would criticize, and in which error and omission would be found yet which would stand as a critical aid and evaluator of the best of historical literature available today.

Professor Richardson's paper on "Immediate Co-operation for Bibliographical Results," is printed in full in this number.

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, librarian of the William L. Clements Library, in his paper on "The Historian's Relationship to a Library of Rare Books," began by emphasizing the importance of bibliographical knowledge and the need of the historian for an understanding of the source. The neglect is evidenced among other things by the neglect of the study of the progress and development of printing. Bibliography also may render service because among the bibliographers are the book-collectors. The book-collectors can possibly supply what so many, indeed most, historians lack, that is, feeling and enthusiasm. Many a book collector has, because of his interest and loving care, developed, despite his lack of formal education or graduate work, into an authoritative writer in the fields in which he was interested. If the historian can catch some of that spirit then history writing will get what it now lacks. The library of rare books may also help to uncover possible bibliophiles, it may develop an idea of the care necessary for rare books. If historians realized this, care of archives would be improved. In conclusion he said, "it is our ardent hope that the library can serve the historical profession by giving the historical investigator at least the opportunity of mellowing his work by sharing in the joys and human emotion of the bibliophile."

Mr. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, spoke of the papyrus collection, now numbering 3500 pieces, from the third century B.C. to the ninth century A.D., and the Society adjourned to the treasure rooms in the main library building and inspected many fine specimens of papyrus.

The second session was held in Chicago, on January 2, at 2:30 p.m., with President Root in the chair. Mr. Lydenberg and Professor Dutcher gave to the Chicago meeting the same papers as were given to the Ann Arbor meeting. A paper was presented from Professor L. C. Karpiniski, of the University of Michigan, on the earliest known arithmetic in America; Miss Meta Sexton, of the University of Illinois Library, read a paper on the "Cavagna Sangiuliani Library" recently acquired by that institution; and the remainder of the time was taken up by a discussion of recent important collections added to university libraries.

President Root then raised the question as to the need, among American libraries, of the "British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books," pointing out that the present copies in American libraries are rapidly wearing out thru constant use, and that a large number of college and university libraries do not possess copies. He raised the question whether there would be a general response if an attempt were made to secure, by means of some of the newer and cheaper printing processes, a photographically exact reproduction of the "Museum Catalogue" as it is today with the additions and corrections made since 1880. The suggestion brought immediate, hearty response, and the President undertook to carry on farther investigation and report at a subsequent meeting as to the possibilities and cost of the project.

*Abridged from the report of*

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

## League of Library Commissions

AT the annual meeting held in Chicago on January 1, with the president, Milton J. Ferguson, in the chair, the program was devoted to a discussion of library extension projects.

Miss Culver reported on the progress of the League demonstration in Louisiana, than which no fairer field for library development could be found. Illiteracy has decreased since 1910 from 24.5 to 14.1 per cent and today more money is being spent on education than ever before and with splendid results. The Louisiana Library Commission decided that its first concern was to reach the rural people. To encourage the organization of parish libraries the Commission offered the loan of 1000 volumes for the first year and a supplementary service of informational material to parishes organized and providing location and custodian. Informational service has been offered to individuals without library facilities, package post service to clubs and extension classes, reading lists to adults everywhere in the state, and supplementary informational service to established libraries. The Commission has entered in some degree upon all these projects. In two parishes it is expected that organization may be accomplished within the next few months.

Mr. Lester spoke on co-operation between the League and the A. L. A. in library extension. He told briefly of the appointment of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension and of what might be some of the results of its work. It has been said that half the people are without direct local library service. In so far as these are inhabitants of rural areas they are not alone in the West or the South. Pennsylvania and New York have a large rural population, the former being second in this respect among the states.

The state as a political unit is the recognized agent for library extension. The League, composed of state workers, is naturally interested in the results of the Committee's work. Of the members of the committee three are active in the League, two being officers of the League at prsent. Miss Merrill, the executive assistant for the committee, is among the League membership.

A first task must be to determine who and where are the people still without library service. Such information would be directly serviceable to those engaged in extension work and to those interested in promoting such development. The committee must depend largely upon the assistance of those now engaged in state work in collecting such information. Steps have already been taken to assure the use of all such information collected by other agencies, especially the Survey and the Adult Education Commission. Further information is already being received from the active workers in library extension. The co-operative nature of the undertaking was thus already an accomplished fact, both organizations contributing to the accumulation of data necessary to outline further steps.

What the League can do to promote library development in their respective states was outlined by Mr. Cunningham for Tennessee, Miss Robinson for Iowa, Miss Price for Illinois, and Miss Williams for Nebraska.

### Tennessee

Tennessee libraries best known are at Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville but there are other libraries in operation: one free tax supported county library; two free tax supported municipal libraries with some county extension; seven tax supported municipal libraries and nine subscription libraries with small city or club appropriations. A county library law lies dormant on the statute book. A state library operates, struggling with meagre appropriation and cramped quarters. The state is at the entrance of an educational and industrial awakening but the library movement has not kept pace with other educational, cultural and social developments. The Library Association alone represents the library interests of Tennessee and recognizes its responsibility for the almost stagnant condition of affairs. The fault has not been indifference, but a lack of information on what other communities in the state are doing or trying to do in library matters. There are in existence no accurate mailing lists of Tennessee libraries and librarians; no accurate record of books in libraries, or the annual circulation or reference use of books; no properly organized and adequately supported state department of library extension. At a meeting of the T. L. A. in the spring a committee was appointed to work out a program of development, setting a definite goal to be accomplished within a given period. Mr. Cunningham is chairman of this committee and he said that no objection would be raised from any quarter if the League of Library Commissions should see fit to undertake a survey of Tennessee's library facilities, so that the Association can adopt a definite extension program.

### Illinois

Miss Price thought one important service the League can accomplish is to create a different idea in the mind of the public what a library should be—not primarily a service of recreational reading, but an opportunity for self education, correct information and enlargement of view. The 1925 statistics for Illinois indicate that few libraries save in large cities are taking an active part in increasing educational facilities. The League can help best in Illinois by broadcasting at frequent intervals from every available radio station talks on the educational value of the public library, urging the people to make demands upon their public libraries for the necessary books, and for those who have no access to libraries, information about county libraries should be given. Articles incorporating the same ideas should be sent to the associated press for use in newspapers. Articles should also be published in the popular magazines, farm journals, trade periodicals, labor and church papers—in fact, every kind of paper apt to find its way into homes, business houses, offices and factories. The mail order firms, such as Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, could doubtless be prevailed upon to slip in a leaflet on libraries in the packages mailed out daily. A year's program of this kind would have a definite influence on our present libraries and change the public opinion of those who have no personal contact with public libraries. Another profitable direction for effort is an attempt to put the library idea across to people as groups. Every profession, trade, industry, has its organization and its state and national meetings. If these organizations could look to the public libraries for accurate information, figures, statistics, research work of all kinds, it would be well—much as the Fabian society of England has secured the confidence and co-operation of labor. The League could ask the co-operation of organizations in making a place on the program of their district, state and national meetings for librarians to speak on what the public library can do for them.

### Nebraska

Miss Williams' suggestion was for weeding out undesirable children's books from public libraries. At the Seattle meeting of the A. L. A.

the subject was discussed by the children's librarians' section in making out a plan of action. The discussion did not take the form of a resolution.

Miss Williams would like to see emphasis placed by the League on the use of the 4th edition of the "Books for a Small Library" list and suggested the adoption of Hunt's "First Three Hundred Books for the Children's Library." Nebraska is sending the Pope and Hunt lists to all its libraries and it would strengthen Nebraska's plea for the use of these publications if they were authorized by the League of Library Commissions.

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Miss Robinson wished there might be more opportunity for discussion of the details of common problems, and more help in publicity programs, especially for county library campaigns. Standards for state work and for state appropriations are wanted and if such standards are possible to formulate the League is the agency best fitted to formulate them. A worker to promote county libraries and a book collection which could be borrowed for county library demonstrations would greatly help.

Mr. Hirshberg's talk on the Ohio District Public Library Law is given on page 192 of this number.

Miss Fair's story of the library's part in the Wisconsin "Better Cities Contest" was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15.

*Abridged from the report of*
FANNIE C. RAWSON, *Secretary.*

# Library Book Outlook

AMONG the outstanding publishing-events of 1926 will doubtless be reckoned the completion of the monumental five-volume work, "An Outline of Christianity" (280, Dodd-Mead, $5 per volume), the first volume of which is now available. This is a composite work, contributed to by about a hundred authorities, the aim being to present, in one continuous narrative, based on sound scholarship, absolutely free from sectarian influence, a readable and complete story of Christianity, in both its secular and religious influences on our civilization. The volumes are large-sized, profusely illustrated, and bound in dark-red cloth.

Eight new fiction-books claim our attention and consideration. Sir Philip Gibbs's Unchanging Quest (Doran, $2) draws a good picture of two generations of typical English families during a period of twenty-five years that includes the World War. Sarah G. Millin's Mary Glenn (Boni and Liveright, $2) is another dramatic novel of human emotions in a South African setting, by the author of the recent fiction-success, God's Stepchildren. I. A. R. Wylie's Black Harvest (Doran, $2.50) is a novel with a chaotic background in modern Germany and an unusual central figure who is half German and half African. E. F. Benson's Rex (Doran, $2) is another study of English youth by the prolific author of "Alan."

H. De Vere Stacpoole's The House of Crimson Shadows (Small-Maynard, $2) is a tale of adventure in a wild part of the coast of Japan.

The Bronze Hand, by Carolyn Wells (Lippincott, $2), is a new Fleming Stone murder-mystery story. Unravelled Knots, by Baroness Orczy (Doran, $2), is a collection of mystery-stories by the well-known author of the "Scarlet Pimpernel" books.

Black and Blue, by Octavus Roy Cohen (Little-Brown, $2), offers new humorous stories of the Negro section of Birmingham, made famous by the author.

There is also a new addition to the annual O'Brien "Best Short Stories" anthologies, The Best Short Stories of 1925, by Edward J. O'Brien (Small-Maynard, $2.50), which includes, as usual, the Year-Book of the American Short Story.

Three new biography-books of interest are: I Like to Remember, by William Pett Ridge (Doran, $4), being further reminiscences by a famous wit and littérateur, covering the later years of the last century; Later Days, by William Henry Davies (Doran, $2), a sequel to the well-known Autobiography of a Super-Tramp, which was published in 1907; and W. Murray Crane, a Man and a Brother, by Solomon Bulkley Griffin (Little-Brown, $2.50), the biography of a prominent Massachusetts Republican, once Governor of the State, and later U. S. Senator.

In Sociology we have The Melting-Pot Mistake, by Henry P. Fairchild (325, Little-Brown, $2.50), which is a new appeal for the restriction of immigration in this country; and The United States as a Neighbor, from a Canadian Point of View, by Sir Robert A. Falconer (327, Macmillan, $3). The last-mentioned book consists of a series of lectures delivered at Toronto University, by its President, on a Foundation the object of which is to promote good relations between the two branches of the English-speaking world.

There are no new travel-books, strictly speaking. But Florida in the Making, by Frank Parker Stockbridge and John Holliday Perry (917.59, De Bower Publishing Co., $3), comes to supplement other books of information, already published or about to be published, on

this boom state. This Stockbridge-Perry book gives the facts that are of vital interest to the inventor, the professional man, the worker, the business man, and the farmer.

Wanderings and Diversions, by E. V. Lucas (824, Putnam, $2.50), is a new book of essays, poems, comments, and the like, by this always charming writer.

A new collection of "after, before, and during dinner" stories has been compiled by Nellie Revell, under the title of The Funny Side Out (817, Doran, $1.50).

In a book entitled The Comic and the Realistic in English Drama, by John B. Moore (822, University of Chicago Press, $2), the author formulates some interesting rules for modern writers in that field, from a study of early English realistic comedy.

Bliss Carmán's Far Horizons (811, Small-Maynard, $1.25) is a poetry-book worth adding to a library's collections.

The theme of The Surface-History of the Earth, by John Joly (552, Oxford University Press, $3), is based directly upon two great recent advances in our knowledge of the earth's crust, namely, the radioactivity of the rocks and isostasy.

C. E. M. Joad is the author of still another new book in his special field, namely, Mind and Matter (501, Putnam, $2). It is subtitled, The philosophical introduction to modern science.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

# In the Library World

## Massachusetts

THE new building of the Boston Public Latin School on the Fenway has a beautifully equipped library to the charge of which Helen Burgess has been appointed. Miss Burgess, who went to the Simmons College library school last fall, will not sever her connection with the college, but will continue her courses in story telling and school library work, the School being but a stone's throw from the College.

## New York

AN occupational analysis of its list of borrowers made by the Syracuse Public Library last year will be used to advertise the educational service of the library among the groups of people who should be making use of these advantages and to show, among other things, where branch library services is most needed. The two new branches opened for use during 1925 fully met expectations.

A partial summary of the occupations of borrowers registered at the main library and four branches, (excluding the stations, which circulated 250,000 of the year's circulation of 913,852 books) shows that 12,109 of the registrants were students in the university and in school, and 5,577 were living at home. These two were the largest classes. Next came teachers, 1,804; 1,514 business men; 1,238 clerks; 1,147 stenographers; 1,091 laborers; 799 mechanics; 592 factory workers; 516 bookkeepers; 509 salesmen; 450 engineers; 388 nurses; 204 clergymen; 194 carpenters; 164 dressmakers; 138 lawyers; 127 physicians; and 112 telephone operators.

A readers' bureau will be put in operation this year at the main building. Paul M. Paine, the librarian, says of adult education: ". . . This can become effective exactly to the degree that adults are willing to make use of the educational advantages which the library provides. The claims of certain publishers of subscription books as to what the individual may become and achieve thru the use of the coupon in the southeast corner of the page are, of themselves, a proof of the great desire of adults for education. It has been frequently said that everything that can be done by the agencies advertising these devices, can be accomplished equally well without cost in any well equipped library and so they can, altho it must be borne in mind that some of the marvels which are advertised cannot be performed unless by supernatural means in a public library or anywhere else."

ADOPTION of a new and much improved salary scale for 1926, a larger expenditure for books than in any one previous year, and a phenomenal increase in circulation (35,237) during the last two months of the year were outstanding factors in the history of the Brooklyn Public Library in 1925, balancing against the inconvenience of the cramped quarters at 280 Washington Avenue into which the administration headquarters were obliged to move last April, the discarding of 98,709 volumes, and the loss of 133,870 in circulation—5,950,000 books were circulated in 1925 as compared to 6,083,870 circulated in 1924.

Of the $176,804 spent for books only $60,000 came from city appropriation. From the Directors' Book Fund $98,428 was expended and the remaining $87,814 of the $170,000 appropriated will be carried over to 1926, as it was not possible in the last six weeks of the year to purchase and catalog enough books to balance the full amount appropriated. The total number of books added was 115,461, an increase of 49,684 over the previous year. Of this number 16,048 were bought from second-hand dealers, at a cost of forty-one cents per volume.

## Ohio

AT the January meeting of the League of Library Commissions (see p. 188) Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg spoke on the unusual Ohio district public library law. For many years various forms of library organization were permitted. Municipal libraries established by council and operated by the board of trustees appointed by the mayor, public school libraries operated by the board of education and giving both school and public library services, and finally school district public libraries established by the board of education but operated by separate boards of trustees have all been possible.

Experience reinforced the usual opinion that public libraries operated directly by boards of education could not be as efficiently operated as those under separate boards. Provision was at first made for separate boards of trustees at the option of boards of education but recently it has become mandatory upon school boards to elect library boards to operate public libraries.

The school district public libraries have for several years been in a favorable position for tax support. The original school district public library law carried a limitation of one and one-half mills for library purposes and it was mandatory upon school boards to grant library board requests up to this amount. About 1920, expansion of the Cleveland Public Library which was organized as a school district library brought about serious encroachment by the library on possible school revenues and thru the activity of the Cleveland School Board an amendment placing the public library levies outside of all limitations was passed by the general assembly.

While practically all other taxing districts in Ohio are short of funds and having a hard time to make both ends meet, public libraries organized under the school district plan are able to satisfy their needs. With property valuations supposed to be at 100 per cent, tho all countries are not uniform in this respect, the one and one-half mill limitation is in excess of necessary expenditures in almost every city. Municipal libraries and the few still operated by library associations are, with few exceptions, having a hard time to find funds.

Beginning with thirty-three school district libraries in 1922, transfers from the municipal and association forms of organization have taken place so rapidly that there are now 96 school district libraries out of a total of 209, so that a large proportion of the libraries in cities of considerable size are now operating under the school district library law.

As to the law itself. The board of education after establishing a public library elects a board of library trustees of seven members whose term after the first election is for seven years. One member retiring each year. The board has corporate powers, holds property in its own name and may do anything which boards organized under other laws may do. It submits in the spring of each year an estimate of its needs for the following year to the board of education which passes upon the budget and may reduce it and then turns it over to the county authorities to levy the tax. The county budget commission which has power to adjust other tax levies to bring them within the tax limitation may not change the library levy after it had been approved by the board of education. After the funds are collected they are turned over directly to the treasurer of the library board. Except in these two particulars, the election of board members and the levying of the tax, the library board is entirely independent of the board of education.

## Kentucky

LOUISVILLE'S Public Library having acquired by the will of the late Henry Watterson a collection of books, pictures, portraits and curios, invites citizens of Louisville to compete in designing a book plate for use in the book collection. A prize of $50 dollars is offered. Schools are asked to have their pupils compete, art students have been circularized and would-be contestants who are not already users of the library are invited to ask for cards. A list of books on the book plate to be set aside for the use of contestants is published in the *Courier-Journal* of January 31.

## Arkansas

THE first biennial report of the Free Library Service Bureau of the Arkansas State Department of Education Advisory Board is a brave story of a statewide service given without the aid of a book fund, with a book stock made up largely of A. L. A. library war service books, and with a maintenance appropriation of $200 a year exclusive of the librarian's salary of $1800. The Bureau enters on its second biennium still without a book fund but safely past the danger of being abolished by the State Assembly (see L. J., Jan. 15, p. 91).

Arkansas has a population of 1,752,204 with only twenty-five towns of more than 2,500 population and not quite twenty-five public libraries, so there is a large percentage of its population necessarily dependent upon a state service. There are about 5,000 rural schools in the state, of which about forty-three have used the traveling libraries of the Bureau during the last two years. More would have used them if books suitable to the lower grades had been

available, but there are scarcely 500 such books in the Bureau's collection.

Help in organization was given to nine towns, where either a school or a public library was organized, in some cases both. Nearly 5,000 books were sent to 65 of the 75 counties, with a total circulation during the biennium of almost 20,000. A clipping and pamphlet file on educational subjects is maintained at headquarters for the use of teachers, as well as a collection of debate material for lending to debaters in schools of the state. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Little Rock Public Library and many private individuals by their gifts of material, money and time have encouraged the Bureau on its way.

## Oregon

A QUIET year ending last October, for the Library Association of Portland was marked by no unusual efforts to increase circulation. The work of the new department of adult education was interrupted by the illness of the department head, Virginia C. Bacon. Nevertheless, there was a gain in circulation of 108,000, including four months' loss occasioned by the closing of a branch, and the total circulation of books rose to 2,496,569, or 6.6 per capita as compared with 6.2 in 1920. Weekly bedside service was given thruout the wards at Multnomah County Hospital and at the Good Samaritan. Thru the local chapter of the Red Cross and the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund about 130 volumes of embossed books were received for the use of the blind. The Rural Service Division truck kept to its schedule every day but two during the winter, reaching 383 families and issuing 20,225 books, and covering 365 miles every two weeks on the eight routes. The routes of the summer book wagon, which aims to give vacation reading to children, were readjusted to coincide as far as possible with the Rural Service, which stops distributing books at the beginning of the farmer's busy season.

The first general inventory in ten years, taken in the afternoons of one week with the main library and branches closed to the public, covered 400,000 volumes and disclosed 15,400 missing. Cutter numbers were dropped from fiction; their absence has not been felt.

## China

BY agreement between the Chinese Ministry of Education and the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, the Metropolitan Library of Peking is to be managed by a board of nine members: three appointed by the Ministry, three by the Foundation, and three jointly by these two bodies. One of the two treasurers is to be chosen from members appointed by the Ministry, the other from those appointed by the Foundation, an arrangement apparently intended to assure the provision that the Government shall have a voice in the disposal of the funds without possessing complete control, says Dr. Bostwick. When the site has been decided upon, the Ministry is to secure it and turn it over to the board without compensation. All books, manuscripts and documents at present in the so-called Peking Library under government control are to be turned over to the board. The Ministry undertakes to pay half the expenses of the Library. The Foundation undertakes to provide for the construction and equipment of the library building with an initial sum of one million dollars of national currency (about $570,000 gold) to be turned over in installments during four years.

This agreement is to be effective for ten years, at the end of which time a new agreement is to take its place.

## New Zealand

IN 1842 the population of Auckland had reached 2,895, and the need was felt for a meeting place for public gatherings and organizations of various kinds. For this purpose the Mechanics' Institute was founded in Chancery Street, now known as Court House Lane, and continued for thirty-eight years as the library, lecture hall and social center. In 1880, when the population had increased to about 16,000, the City Council purchased the building along with stock and freehold, and renamed it the Free Public Library. About the same time the Council acquired the library of the Auckland Provincial Council, including a valuable set of official papers relating to New Zealand. The sketch of the early history of the library from which these details are taken is one of the special features of the October issue of the *Municipal Record*, the official organ of the Auckland City Corporation and designed for free distribution. The more recent history of the library receives full attention in the article and in a history of the city prepared by direction of the City Council and written by John Barr, chief librarian, in 1922 ("The City of Auckland, New Zealand, 1840-1920"). Sir George Grey was the library's major benefactor. The premises of the Mechanics' Institute soon proved unsatisfactory, and when Sir George offered to present his collection of books, pictures and curios to the city the decision was reached to erect a modern building. The foundation stone of the present Library and Art Gallery building was laid in June, 1885, and the official opening took place in March, 1887, with a book stock of 15,000 volumes. Sir George continued to add to his collection from 1887 to 1898 to such purpose that the Auckland Public Library has attained an outstanding position among municipal

libraries thruout the world. The manuscripts in the collection represent specimens of illumination of various schools and books written in Greek, Latin, Coptic, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Italian, French, German, English and Bohemian, and the languages of the Polynesians, including Maori and of the aboriginals of Australia. Among the original documents are the Treaty signed by Richard Cromwell confirming the Treaty entered into between Oliver Cromwell and the Protestant Powers, and the letters and papers relating to Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, formerly in the Brabourne Collection. The incunabula include three Caxtons: Higden's "Polychronicon," c. 1483; "The Golden Legend," c. 1484; and "The Boke of Eneydos," 1490; and two books printed by Richard Pynson, "The Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, c. 1493, and "Nova Statua Anno I. XII., Henrici VII., 1497. The First, Second and Fourth Folios and Shakespeare's "Poems," 1640, are also represented.

## Czechoslovakia

THE outstanding event of the year 1925 has been the extension of the provisions of the library law of 1919, to Slovakian towns and villages where, up to the end of last December, 1,500 new libraries were opened, making a total of not less than 2,000 public libraries in Slovakia. These with the totals recorded for 1924 make a grand total of 12,500 libraries, of which 7,694 are Czech libraries in 9,063 communities, and 2,732 German libraries in 3,310 communities. Volumes in these libraries, including traveling libraries, totaled 3,916,658. Of these the 2,847,196 volumes in Czech libraries have a circulation of 7,989,997 among 474,810 borrowers, and the 1,069,462 volumes in German libraries have a circulation of 2,936,490 among 177,613 borrowers.

The total income of the Czech libraries was 9,451,951 Czech crowns, and the expenditures amounted to 8,802,674 crowns; and of the German libraries 3,282,089 crowns, with expenditures totaling cr. 3,005,829, making a grand total of 12,734,040 crowns for income and 11,808,503 crowns for expenditures.

By the library law of 1919 communities with a population under 300 and without an elementary school, were permitted to delay the opening of libraries until 1929. There are 3,994 such villages, of which 2,047 are still without libraries; but many of these have traveling libraries.

The chief need of the libraries of the country is the lack of suitable buildings to replace inadequate quarters in various public buildings.

Visitors to the International Congress of Librarians at Prague at the end of June will find progress well advanced on the new Free Library building for that city. The Prague municipal library system now consists of a central library and forty-three branches; and the new building which will house the administration offices and the main library collection will be opened probably in the fall of 1927. The cost is about fifteen million Czech crowns, or $440,000.

## Library Opportunities

*No charge is made to subscribers to the* LIBRARY JOURNAL *for the insertion of notices in this department.*

*Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their rquirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., required of candidates for these positions.*

*Librarians are asked to give some particulars of their training and education, distinguishing between library school and training class; etc.*

### POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with twelve years' experience in public and high school library work, wants position in southwest or west. K. N. 4.

Lady, graduate of library school, with three years' college work and four years' library experience desires position in library or publishing house. L. S. 4.

Lady, two years' college graduate of library school, four years' library experience, excellent knowledge of French, desires position in library or publishing house. D. B. 4.

Librarian, man, college graduate, with several years' reference library experience, desires college or high school library position. P. L. 4.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted. Assistant in a medical library. Young woman with college degree and library training or experience. C. L. 4.

Experienced cataloger wanted as assistant editor of important bibliographical publication. Salary, $2,400. B. U. 4.

Wanted a trained librarian for library of 4,700 volumes in city of 25,000. Salary $1,200 to $1,500. Experience and pleasing personality valued above technical training. Address: House Committee, El-Dorado Library Association, El-Dorado, Arkansas.

## Calendar

March 5-6. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Joint spring meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

April 22-24. At Signal Mountain, Tennessee. Southeastern Library Association.

June 21-26. At the Lake Placid Club. New York Library Association.

June 28-July 3. At Prague, Czechoslovakia, International Congress of Librarians. Papers will be officially translated into French, English, German, Russian.

Oct. 4-8. At Atlantic City. Seventeenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, which will also be headquarters of the National Association of State Libraries.

Oct. 4-9. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated and other associations.

1927 Conference of the American Library Association will be held in Toronto, Canada.

# Library Work

## From Sports to Shakespeare?

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY PUBLICITY

ATHLETES of Milwaukee are on friendly terms with the public library because of its co-operation with the extension department of the city's public school board, which is in charge of public recreation. A leaflet listing books on indoor and outdoor sports which are available at the library has recently been prepared and distributed among amateur athletes. Mr. Dudgeon, the librarian, cordially invites them to come in and look over these books, saying, "Everybody realizes that the man who expects to be a top-notcher nowadays in any athletic line must be a student of the game."

The idea is being recommended to other departments of recreation thruout the country by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which suggests that it may easily lead to an increased interest in general reading on the part of those using the sports books.

## Opportunities for Research in Chicago

IN Chicago the materials for culture, for knowledge and for fact appear unexcelled, says the editor of *Special Libraries* in introducing the special Chicago number, the January issue of the magazine. The formation of the Illinois chapter of the Special Libraries Association was the occasion for the appearance of this number, which is largely the result of the efforts of the chapter officers.

A fine spirit of co-operation, a desire to avoid unnecessary duplication and an evidence of mutual service are apparent in the stories of the many varied types of libraries, the editorial comment continues. The Northwestern University Law School, for instance, has an arrangement with the University of Chicago and with the John Crerar Library that prevents duplication of rare legal materials in the city. By agreement with the other public libraries of the city the field of the Crerar Library was limited to science and the useful arts when it was established in 1894. The Department of Medical Sciences is administered separately and is a very important special library, ranking sixth in size in the United States and twelfth in the world.

Some of the longer articles are those contributed by Francis M. Cowan, librarian of the Dartnell Corporation, which is a clearing house for sales ideas, plans and methods; by Rosabelle E. Priddat on the Louis Livingston Library of Baking maintained by the American Institute of Baking; on the agricultural extension library of the International Harvester Company, by Kathryn Bolton Allen; on the Library of the Portland Cement Association, by Pyrrha B. Sheffield, who also has much of value to say on making the technical library show results; on the package libraries of the American Medical Association by Marjorie Hutchins and a dozen others of the fifty-nine libraries enumerated in the list of Chicago special libraries. Thirty-four are described in the text. There are three pages of notes on representative associations in Chicago which are undertaking various forms of research.

## American Literary Output

BOOKS and pamphlets printed and published in the United States in 1909 numbered 161,361,844 copies, of 46,739 works, in 54,620 volumes, according to figures presented by Ernest C. Richardson in his memorandum to the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Dr. Richardson's statistics on American public libraries in the same brochure were summarized in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of February 1st. In 1919 the number of copies was 252,068,816. For 1924 he estimated the number as 95,000 volumes and pamphlets in 300,000,000 copies. In addition, 20,489 newspapers and periodicals in 1924 published seventen million copies. This is ten volumes or pamphlets and 600 periodical numbers to each family per year.

The 252,068,816 books and pamphlets published in 1919 included, in round numbers: education, 75 millions; fiction and juvenile, 49 millions; religion and philosophy, 37 millions; law, 2¼ millions; medicine and hygiene, 13½ millions; history, 6¼ millions; poetry and drama, 2¼ millions; works of reference, 15 millions. The 20,489 periodicals are about three-quarters devoted to news, politics and family reading. Of the remaining one-fourth, about one-third are agricultural, industrial, trade or labor publications, one-fourth religious (1,162), and the remainder about evenly divided between society, fraternal organizations, art, music and fashions, on the one hand, and general literature, law, medicine, science, etc., on the other.

Taking for purposes of comparison the statistics of new books in the United States in 1923 as given and analyzed in the *Publishers' Weekly*, Dr. Richardson contrasts the figures of 6,257 volumes and 1,685 pamphlets and 921 new editions with the British figures of 7,992 new books, 1,254 pamphlets and 3,028 new editions. Comparison cannot be safely made with the conventional figures of the Continental countries, which are founded on legal deposits

and registrations and include periodicals as well as a much fuller selection of pamphlets. The published figures give to France, for 1922, 8,515 (9,432); Italy, 6,336 new books, 828 new editions and 174 new periodicals; and Germany 35,859, including 8,190 new editions and 5,095 periodicals, or 22,614 net. A careful analytical study of published figures made some years ago showed that one-fourth of the German books at that time were not published in Germany but in Austria, Switzerland and elsewhere, and that nearly sixty per cent of the remainder were pamphlets of less than one hundred pages. More than seventy-five per cent of the Italian books were under one hundred pages. Fifty per cent of the French books were pamphlets. The figures at that time, before analysis, were: American, 5,703; British 6,753; French 12,300; Italian 10,401; German, 22,000. After analysis, and omitting pamphlets, the figures were (substantial volumes): American, 6,650; British, 8,000; French, 4,200; Italian, 2,512; German, 4,500. Since the war, the percentage of pamphlets included in the lists has decreased for France and for Italy to about forty per cent. Volume and pamphlet authorship in America can be figured as perhaps 40,000 volumes and 55,000 pamphlets published, of which 7,178 volume titles and 1,685 pamphlets are in the trade. Strictly speaking these are figures of publication rather than authorship, and contain perhaps two thousand titles by foreign writers. American and British book production statistics for 1925 appear in the *Publishers' Weekly* for January 23, 1926.

The number of printing and publishing establishments in 1919 was 30,611. Of these, 13,089 were book, 17,362 newspaper and periodical, and 160 music publishers. Other publishing trade establishments were: bookbinding, 1,113; engraving, 4211 and lithographing, 331. The capital involved in all the publishing trades was something over one billion dollars, the persons engaged were 455,822, and the value of the products $1,699,789,299. Compared with the year 1914, the number of establishments decreased three per cent, and of proprietors eight per cent, but the total number of persons engaged increased eight per cent, salaries and wages 69 per cent, and value of product 88 per cent. The total value of the products of books, music and newspapers increased in the ten years preceding 1919, 131.9 per cent, while the number of establishments increased only 2.9 per cent. The average production cost per copy for printed books and pamphlets in 1919 was just under fifty cents.

The organised publishing book trade includes about one-tenth (1,300) the number of the printer-publishers. The number of those who published books in 1923, as included in the United States Catalog, was 1,287. The number of these who publish enough to form a list and include in the Publishers' Trade List Annual was 368. This compares with 226 British publishers in the British Reference Catalogue. The German and French publishers' lists include from one thousand to fifteen hundred names, but these include a large number of pamphlet publishers not within the scope of the United States Catalog. The number of booksellers of the United States and Canada is about 2,500.

There were, in 1919, 17,362 periodical publishers, publishing seventeen billion copies of two million issues of 20,489 periodicals (including newspapers). Ayer lists more than 22,000 periodicals, including Canadian; Severance, about 10,000.

The technical periodicals of the trade include the *Publishers' Weekly, Bookseller, News-Dealer and Stationer, Canadian Bookseller and Stationer, American Printer, Pacific Printer and Publisher, Inland Printer, Printer* (Canadian), and several other printing and stationery organs.

## A B C of Incunabula Cataloging

A SIMPLE form of entry for incunabula is given and provisionally recommended by the A. L. A. Catalog Committee in a reprint from its report from the A. L. A. Proceedings for 1925. Libraries wishing to describe their incunabula with complete fullness of detail should follow the "Suggestions for the Cataloguing of Incunabula Submitted by the Cataloguing Committee of the Library Association" in the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library for July 1924.

One of the Committee's examples may serve to show what it recommends for form of entry, collation, size, other works included, bibliographical references, etc.

BOETHIUS.

De consolatione philosophiae. Lùgduni (Lyons), Johannes de Vingle, 15. Jul. 1500.

f°. 216 leaves. Leaf 160 is blank. 25.3 cm. (leaf); 25.8 cm. (bd.)

Large woodcut initial on the first leaf and printer's device on the verso of the last leaf.

With the commentaries of St. Thomas Aquinas and Badius Ascensius. Contains also Quintilian's De officio discipulorum with the commentary of Badius Ascensius.

Pellechet: Cat. gén. 2544; Hain 3417. The matter quoted by Pellechet as on fol. 160 is on fol. 159.

Bought in April, 1922. Inc. 8652.5.

Reference to Hain will be unnecessary when the latter is superseded by the completion of the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke.

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# Among Librarians

Faith L. Allen, 1917 Pittsburgh, is assistant to the supervisor of staff instruction at the Brooklyn Public Library, not supervisor as reported in our last number. Julia A. Hopkins is still supervisor.

George W. Bergquist, 1921-23 New York Public, formerly field librarian in the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been transferred to the Pacific coast as librarian in the Commandant's office of the 11th Naval District, San Diego.

John Potter Briscoe, who has died, aged 77, was from 1869 to 1916 chief librarian at Nottingham, and was the inventor of an indicator which shows at a glance whether library books are "in" or not. Mr. Briscoe was one of the founders of the Library Association, of which he was a vice-president from 1901 to 1920, and also founded the first public lending library for children in England at Nottingham in 1882. He instituted a system of half-hour talks which were widely copied in other parts of the country. In addition to his activities as a librarian he found time to write many works, chiefly on Nottinghamshire history and on freemasonry, and his contributions to journals and other publications were numerous.

Marjorie T. Fullwood, 1923-24 New York Public, formerly librarian of the Senior High School at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, appointed reference librarian of the Kansas State Teacher's College, at Emporia.

Louise Guerber, 1920-21 New York Public, assistant in the Denver Public Library, appointed cataloger of art objects in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Lloyd Wadleigh Josselyn, director of the Birmingham and Jefferson County (Ala.) Public Libraries, comes back to the northeast to go to the Buffalo Public Library on February 20.

Margaret S. Mackay who had spent thirty-two years in connection with McGill University Library at Montreal resigned last month. Miss Mackay had been for many years head of the cataloging department until she was appointed assistant secretary of the Canadian Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. She was responsible for the most part for the bibliographical work on the Catalog of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries, published by the McGill Library in 1924.

John Trotwood Moore, director of libraries, archives and history for Tennessee, has just published another novel, "Hearts of Hickory," with the Cokesbury Press of Nashville. This is one of the fruits of the efforts made by the self-appointed committee of three—Emerson Hough, Theodore Roosevelt and the author—"to induce the great Republic to whose territory Meriwether Lewis' epoch-making exploration added a third to its domain, to honor this wild spot [the scene of Lewis' tragic death] by making it a national monument. . . . It was agreed that Mr. Hough should write a historical novel of the Lewis and Clark exploration which he did in . . . 'The Magnificent Adventure,' and that the writer should follow with a story on Andrew Jackson covering the period immediately following." The national monument was created by decree of President Coolidge in 1924; last spring the Tennessee legislature added one hundred and fifty acres to the fifty acres on which are the Lewis grave and monument, and in August it was formally presented to the federal government by the Governor of Tennessee. Six volumes of Mr. Moore's works were reissued in popularly priced reprints last November.

Louise Singley, for the past three years director of the Chicago Public Library's training class will, after the close of the present class in the spring, go to the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library as director of work with children, succeeding Mary Hughes who goes to Tacoma, Washington.

Mary L. Titcomb, who completed her twenty-fifth year as Washington County librarian at Hagerstown, Md., on February 1, met with an anniversary ovation. Trustees, present and former staff members, and representatives of municipal and other civic organizations gave a reception in honor of one whose reputation "reflects lustre on the city" in which she acquired "not only a national but an international reputation." The library book wagon originated by Miss Titcomb was in evidence in the design for the decorations and place cards, and a substantial check and a silver pitcher were presented as a souvenir.

North Carolina libraries announce recent appointments as follows: Philena Dickey, 1916 New York Public, to be reference librarian at the new Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, now nearing completion, and June Rainesford, of Edgefield, S. C., to have charge of the work with children; Greenville's first full-time librarian is Ora Fullen; Emily Bird Smith became librarian of Morgantown on January 1; Emma Louise Wills of the University of Texas library is now librarian of Catawba College; and Fannie Tyson is librarian of the Asheboro High School.

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**[The complete works of Mr. Moore are now available in low-priced reprints, as follows: The Bishop of Cottontown, $1; The Gift of the Grass, 90c.; Ole Mistis (Songs and Stories of Tennessee), 90c.; A Summer Hymnal, 90c.; Jack Ballington, Forester, 90c.; Uncle Wash, 90c.]**

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# Current Literature and Bibliography

The Library of Congress would appreciate copies of cards made for incunabula for its union catalog of important books in American libraries, and the Annmary Brown Library of Providence for its supplement to the check list compiled by the Bibliographical Society of America. The latter library is glad to assist when possible in solving problems that may arise in the cataloging of incunabula.

Of a score of new titles in the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose series recently announced, two are now ready: "Psychology and its Use," by Everett Dean Martin, director of the People's Institute of New York; and "Our Children," by M. V. O'Shea, editor of "The Child, His Nature and his Needs," published last year by the Children's Foundation, Valparaiso, Ind., and professor of education at the University of Wisconsin.

The second part of a work "Platoon School Libraries" by Martha Caroline Pritchard, supervising instructor in the library department of Detroit Teachers College has been issued. This part deals with the administrative tasks devolving on the Detroit school librarian; and Part I, which will appear later, will be devoted to the instructional aids and suggestions to accompany the outline of library activities for the grades. This thoroly practical guide will be reviewed in a later number of the JOURNAL.

Another "readers guide" is the Fulham (England) Public Libraries' *Readers Guide to Recent Additions*, which hopes thru lists of books added, occasional reading lists on special subjects and news notes to establish a point of contact that has not hitherto existed. Information as to the branches owning copies of the new books added and the Libraries' subscription to the Central Library for Students to supplement local resources simplify for Fulham citizens the business of borrowing books.

An index of articles run in the magazine during the past five years is being planned by the *General Electric Review*. The index will be alphabetically arranged by subject and by author, thus facilitating ready reference to articles carried during the years 1920-1925. It will be bound in a durable heavy stock paper cover and will be made to sell for a nominal sum. Before starting the work of compiling this information, the *Review* is anxious to secure the comments of libraries and individuals interested in such a publication. It is requested that those who can make use of the index signify their interest in it by writing the magazine at Schenectady, N. Y. If sufficient interest is manifested in the work, it will be started within a few weeks.

*Books for All* is the new monthly bulletin of the Providence Public Library superseding the quarterly issued for some twenty years. Since its aim is to "keep rather more closely up to date with the wealth of material constantly added to the Library," the number is devoted mainly to a classified list of current additions with a few prefatory pages of inviting talk. "Have You Read These?" sends one to the catalog for four titles; a page of books on ships and ship models follows; then Mary Lucas, supervisor of young people's reading, prompts parents to use the children's library "as a consulting room for the right book for the right child"; adults are introduced to the reading with a purpose series and some other recent A. L. A. lists "to provide expert information about books and guidance in the purchase of them" are so introduced.

The number of libraries, institutions, and individuals subscribing to cards has steadily increased from about 200 in 1901 to about 3,500 in 1925, according to the 1925 edition of "L. C. Printed Cards." About 600 individuals and firms are now ordering the cards, chiefly for bibliographical purposes. The remainder of the subscribers are libraries, ordering the cards chiefly for use in cataloging. The returns to the U. S. Government from the sale of cards have increased from about $4,000 in year 1901-02 to about $140,000 in 1924-25. This amount practically covers the cost of the cards, the cost of storage and the salaries of the fifty-odd assistants engaged in distributing them. Taking into account the great utility of the card distributing plant to the other work of the Library, it can fairly be said that the service to outside libraries is self-supporting.

## Our Contributors

Ernest Cushing Richardson is honorary director of the Princeton University Library and bibliographical consultant for the Library of Congress. Willis Holmes Kerr, long librarian of the Kansas State Teachers College, took charge of the Pomona College Library at Claremont, Calif., last fall. Henry Ormal Severance has been for nearly twenty years librarian of the University of Missouri. Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen is assistant librarian of Princeton University.

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# Recent Bibliographies

## GENERAL

Power, E. L., *comp.* Lists of stories and programs for story hours; rev. ed. Wilson. 78p. Sept. 1925.

Washburne, Carleton, and Mabel Vogel. The Winnetka graded book list. A.L.A. 286p. $1.75.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING. *See* BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING.

AFRICA—HISTORY

Van Nostrand, J. J. The imperial domains of Africa proconsularis; an epigraphical study. Berkeley: University of California Press. 4p. bibl. pap. $1. (Pubs. in history, v. 14, no. 1).

AGRICULTURE

Ogden, E. L., and E. B. Hawks. List of manuscript bibls. and indexes in the . . . department . . . including serial mimeographed lists of current literature. 38 mim. p. Jan. 1926. (Bibl. contribs. no. 11).

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Farmers' bulletins; department bulletins, circulars, agricultural yearbooks, statistical bulletins; list of pubs. for sale . . . . 65p. Oct. 1925. (*Price List* 16, 22nd ed.).

ALABAMA. *See* GEOLOGY—ALABAMA.

AMERICAN DRAMA

Fisse, Irene, *comp.* Recent plays by American authors chiefly . . . since . . . 1917. St. Louis Public Library. 9p. pap.

ARMAMENTS

Wheeler-Bennett, J. W., jr. Information on the reduction of armaments. London: Allen. Bibl. 10s.

ATHLETICS

Schulte, R. W. Eignungs-und Leistungsprüfung im Sport . . . . Berlin: G. Hackebeil. Bibl. footnotes.

AUSTRALIA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Sweetman, Edward. Australian constitutional development. Melbourne: Macmillan, in assn. with Melbourne Univ. Press. 5p. bibl.

BALLADS—SPANISH

Morley, S. G. Spanish ballad problems; the native historical themes. Berkeley: University of California Press. Bibl. footnotes. pap. 25c. (Pub. in modern philology, v. 13, no. 2).

BOARDS OF TRADE

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BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—MARK

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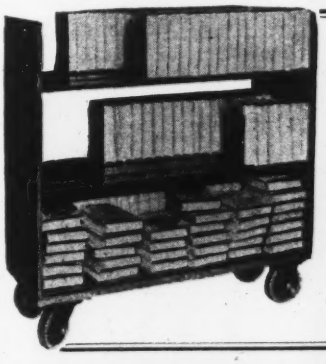

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